

JAPANESE GENRO MEET TO DISCUSS SENDING TROOPS

No Formal Decision On
Intervention In Siberia
Reached, Is Belief

JAPAN PREPARED

Elder Statesmen Said To
Be Giving Terauchi
Full Support

CHECKS RESENTED

Tokio Wants To Go In
With Complete Free
Hand

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, July 15.—The Elder Statesmen met today to hear the reports of the Government concerning the despatch of troops. It is believed that a formal decision was not reached but the Genro are believed to be giving the Terauchi Government their full support.

Japan is known to be quite prepared for military action but it is generally felt that she will resist any form of limitation placed on the movement of her troops with reference to locality or otherwise.

The Kokusai Agency is reliably informed that the Czechs are receiving moral support from the Allies and America, and it is very probable that material assistance will be given them soon by Japan and America. It may now be considered practically certain that Japan has decided to help the Czechs in their endeavor to overthrow the Bolsheviks. The Terauchi Government is seeking the advice of the special diplomatic commission and the Council of Elder Statesmen before coming to a final decision.

Siberia In Transition
Vladivostok, July 15.—The present situation in Siberia may be characterized as a period of transition from the Bolshevik regime to conditions which do not yet permit of accurate diagnosis.

The military situation is as follows: 40,000 Czech-Slovaks are holding the Siberian Railway line between Samara and Irkutsk, detachments of these troops being in occupation of Chelabinsk, Omsk, Novo-Nicholaisk, Tomsk and Krasnoyarsk. The Czech-Slovak National Council here assume that these forces, acting in co-operation with the local bodies, have overthrown the Bolsheviks at the above named points. No details are available owing to the total interruption of all communication with the interior. It is presumed that the Czech-Slovaks are moving forward, as their rear is secured, in the direction of Irkutsk.

It is estimated that half a million prisoners of war are distributed throughout Siberia, of whom about 25,000 have voluntarily joined the Red Guards or are engaged in political propaganda. This number may be augmented as the Bolsheviks have forcibly recruited prisoners of war and this factor may create conditions inimical to the forward advance of the Czech-Slovak detachments.

12,000 Czechs Fighting
Of 14,000 Czech-Slovaks who have got through to Vladivostok, 12,000 are engaged in active military operations on the railway line Vladivostok-Nikolsk-Habarovsk. Up to date they have reached and occupied Spasskai. Their advance is difficult as the enemy is offering a stubborn resistance at favorable points and is destroying the bridges and railroad in his retreat, while enemy agitators are striving to rouse the villages en route to take up an unfriendly attitude to the Czech-Slovaks. The immediate aim of the latter is the occupation of Habarovsk in order to secure their right flank, after which they will proceed along the railway through Manchuria until a junction is effected with the Czech-Slovaks advancing from Irkutsk. The ultimate aim of the Czech-Slovaks is the safe transportation of all their forces to Vladivostok for embarkation for the French front.

The enemy forces between Nikolsk and Habarovsk total 10,000 while between Nikolsk and Irkutsk there are 12,000 Germans and Magyars and 25,000 Bolsheviks, who are probably

(Continued on Page 13)

Mrs. Pankhurst In U. S. To Aid War



MRS. E. PANKHURST
Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, former militant suffrage leader of England, has arrived in the United States and is planning a campaign to spur the women to aid in victory for democracy. "If Germany wins the war woman's cause will be lost," is the message brought by Mrs. Pankhurst.

British War Cabinet Agrees Not To Return Germany's Colonies

London Paper Says Imperial
Body Has Decided On
Peace Terms

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 15.—The Morning Post understands that the terms of peace on which, according to Mr. Lloyd George, "the Imperial War Cabinet are pretty well agreed" certainly include the determination to refuse the return of the German territories in the Pacific and Africa.

JAPAN YARDS TO BUILD 30 SHIPS FOR AMERICA

Thirteen Companies Divide Con-
tracts, Five Going To
Kawasaki Dockyard

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, July 15.—The Shipping Board has announced that contracts for thirty additional steel cargo ships have been let to Japanese shipyards. The Japanese contracts were divided among thirteen companies, five going to the Kawasaki Dockyard Company. It is the intention to invite Allied nations to become partners in the shipbuilding program not only for the purpose of defeating the common enemy but also providing for the exchange of raw materials and manufactures after the war. The Government of Brazil recently asked for plans of wooden ships, explaining that the nation is undertaking the building of a merchant marine for the Brazilian flag. The plans were furnished promptly.

ECONOMY ORDERED FOR TOBACCO IN U. S.

Government Control May Be
Necessary Later To Insure
Supplies For Allies

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, July 15.—The War Industries Board announces that an investigation into the tobacco requirements indicates that conservation will be necessary. Government control may be ordered later.

The 1917 tobacco crop was \$336,000,000 pounds, of which \$50,000,000 pounds is available this year for the United States tobacco manufacturers. Of this quantity 346,000,000 pounds will be available for export to the Allied countries. The tobacco issued to the military forces by England amounts to 175,000,000 pounds yearly. England and France each allot forty percent of the entire consumption to the army and navy, while Italy allows her military forces forty-five percent of the entire consumption. The total yearly consumption of the entire populations of these countries is estimated at 887,000,000 pounds, which is 41,000,000 more than the United States is able to transport.

CABLE TO U. S. RESTORED

The Commercial Pacific Cable Company announced last night that cable service to America had been resumed.

U.S. Building Ships At Rate Of 5,000,000 Tons This Year

Production Of First Week In July Is On Average Of
3,000,000 Tons For Rest Of 1918

(Reuter Pacific Service)
Peking, July 12.—The following telegrams received by wireless from San Diego, Cal., dated July 12, have been handed to Reuter's Agency by the American Legation:

Washington.—The Shipping Board has announced that the production for the first week in July averaged a rate of three million tons for the remainder of the year. If the pace be maintained by the rapidly expanding shipyard the output will be nearly 5,000,000 tons deadweight.

The Czech-Slovak Council here has declared that the Czech-Slovak forces fighting in Siberia are battling as one of the allied forces against the Germans. Their movements are governed by orders transmitted to them through Prof. T. G. Masaryk, their leader now in the United States. They number more than 100,000 trained and disciplined men under skillful military leaders.

The State Department has announced that it has arranged for the exportation to Mexico of 1,500,000 bushels of corn, manufactured articles, iron, zinc, copper, agricultural machinery and certain foodstuffs. Export licences will be granted freely subject only to trading with the enemy regulations. The statement said: "The list is not meant to be exclusive. The Government of the United States will be glad to consider carefully and in the most friendly spirit any requests which the Mexican Government may make for the inclusion of other articles. The United States is compelled to conserve certain commodities indispensable for its own use and the use of the Governments associated with it in war which in normal times would be permitted to be freely exported from the United States to Mexico, but as the result of the efforts of the United States Government to accelerate production of the list of strategic materials will gradually contract and the conditions of trade and intercourse between the two countries will soon become normalised."

President Wilson has signed the twelve billion dollar Army Appropriation Bill.

Marine corps officers and men total 55,135. Enlistment papers to the number of 2,260 have been received at headquarters since July 1.

It is estimated that 3,000 are pending in recruit depots.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has announced that war taxes collected in May aggregated \$123,396,104. This indicated that American people were spending more money in necessities and less for railway travel.

President Wilson's Sugar Equalization Board, on the recommendation of Food Administrator Hoover, has incorporated five million dollars with authority to acquire even at a loss to the Government the production of the beet sugar factories which cannot under the present prices of beets be sold to the public at a reasonable price, and other high sugars. This will be resold to the public in common lots at a stabilised price. The United States now virtually controls all sugar produced in this country as well as imported through the International Sugar Commission which allocates to domestic industry.

The War Trade Board has announced that the Government will take over the importation of wool from Argentina and Uruguay and South Africa in order to ensure the control of importation from these countries.

The War Labor Board has recommended a 40 percent increase in the pay of street car motormen and conductors throughout the country.

New York.—The State Investigator said that the Bush family in St. Louis had bought one million dollars worth of German war bonds and sold them in the United States for propaganda. The funds were used for the purchase of the New York Evening Mail and other newspapers. The investigator said that "probably more than \$100,000,000 worth of German bonds had been sold in the United States since the country entered the war. Many Americans had invested not knowing that the money was being used for propaganda against the United States."

San Francisco.—Charles Schwab, director general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, speaking of allied war exportation, said: "We have launched and are launching as many torpedo boats as were included in the whole of the principal navies of the world at the beginning of the war."

Quentin Roosevelt Wins First Air Fight

Son Of Ex-President Is Flying
In Zone Of Present
Battle

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, July 12.—A press cable from France said that Quentin Roosevelt, youngest son of the ex-President, had downed his first German aeroplane north of Thierry. Americans in pursuit of airplane squadrons had penetrated German territory north of Thierry for 60 miles, chasing several German aeroplanes. They observed the preparations of the enemy and gained considerable information.

Two Standard Oil Men Off To Join U. S. Army

Messrs. B. S. Chapman And H.
Harman Going To U. S. On
Venezuela Saturday

Two Standard Oil Company employees, Messrs. B. S. Chapman and H. Harman, are to leave Shanghai on the Pacific Mail liner Venezuela Saturday for the United States, where they will enlist in the army.

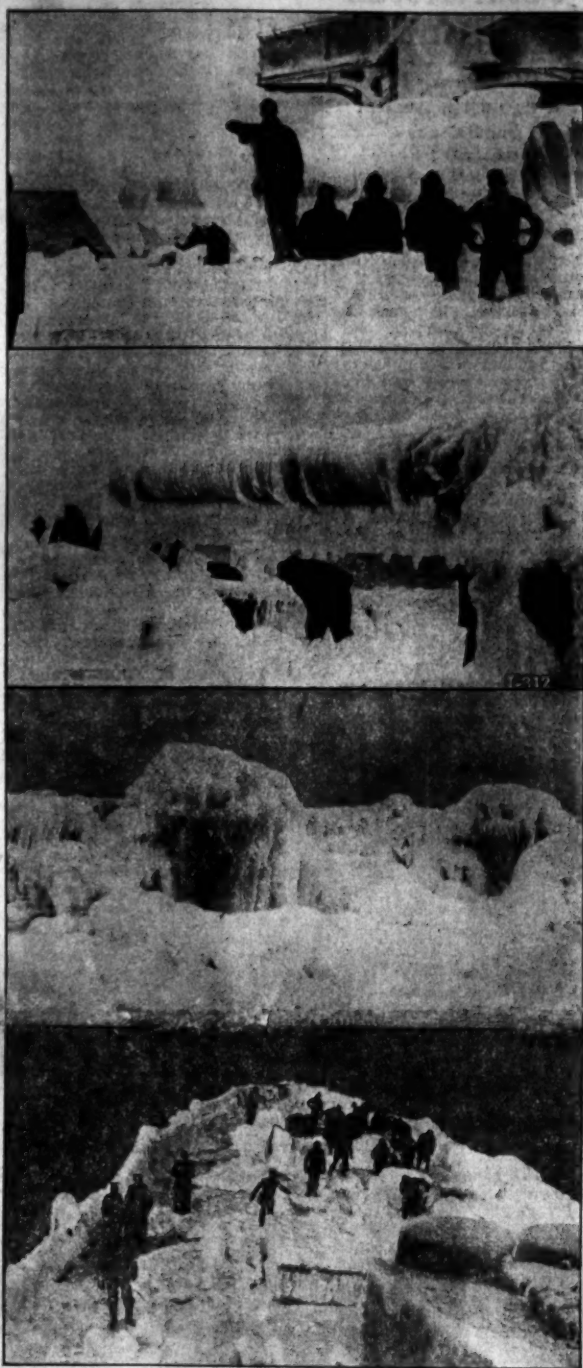
The Venezuela will take 35 passengers from this port including Dr. Ting Han-chang of the Chinese Navy, who goes to Baltimore where he will take an advanced course at John Hopkins University; Mr. W. L. Merriman of the Shanghai Municipal Council and Mrs. Merriman; Mr. C. D. McGrath of the British-American Tobacco Company here and Mrs. McGrath; Mr. L. Camera of Jardine, Matheson and Company; Mr. A. Vogel of Oliveira and Company; Mr. R. S. Cann, manager of Singer Sewing Machine Company Singapore office, who has been here for the past two weeks; Mr. C. J. Spiker, American Vice-Consul, Mr. E. Kemper and others.

The Venezuela will sail Saturday afternoon at five o'clock.

The Weather

Cloudy and misty. The maximum temperature yesterday was 84.7 and the minimum 72, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 99.3 and 76.5.

What It's Like On U.S. Convoy Ship In Atlantic During Winter



A Polar expedition? No, these pictures don't show Commodore Peary or Doctor Cook going back to rediscover the Pole. They were taken aboard the U.S.S. Frederick, on convoy duty in the North Atlantic last winter. The Frederick conveyed American troops transports to France via the Northern route.

The photos were received from Gunner's Mate Philip T. Sullivan, brother to Mr. J. D. Sullivan of Shanghai.

Gunner's Mate Sullivan is seen in the upper picture at the extreme right. The lower picture, showing the men attempting to clear the deck of ice, was taken in mid-Atlantic.

Germany Willing To Free Belgium, Hertling Declares

Holding It Only As A Pawn To Negotiate In Peace
Conference, Chancellor Says

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 12.—Count Hertling in a speech made in the Reichstag yesterday covered at length the familiar ground that Germany abided by the policy indicated in her reply to the Papal peace note and was ready to begin preliminary talks of peace but enemy statesmen continued to make insulting and insulting speeches, revealing their desire to destroy the Fatherland.

The chief of the Army Administration was also ready to follow up any manifestations of a serious desire for peace among our enemies. At the conference held at General Headquarters on July 1, it was decided to abide by the Brest-Litovsk peace but there were difficulties owing to the instability of the conditions in Russia and there were grounds for doubting the ability of the Bolsheviks to carry out the promises they had made.

Count Hertling declared that Germany did not want a fresh war with Russia, which the enemy was trying to engineer. The Fatherland was trying its utmost to support the peaceful aims of the Russian Government but the varied political

movements in Russia required very careful watching.

He said that Admiral von Hintze possessed a thorough knowledge of Russian affairs and he had already given guarantees that he would follow Count Hertling's policy, which was still the same as that adopted by the majority of the Reichstag in November, 1917.

With reference to Belgium Count Hertling said:

"The present occupation of Belgium only means that we have a pawn for future negotiations. One does not intend to keep what one holds as a pawn if the negotiations result favorably. We have no intention to keep Belgium in whatever form. We want Belgium restored after the war as an independent state."

Count Hertling proceeded to dwell on Germany's need for "open air for expansion," especially economically, which was quite compatible with Germany's point of view with regard to Belgium. But how that point of view could be established in detail depended on future negotiations concerning which he was unable to give a binding declaration.

GERMANS LAUNCH DRIVE ON MARNE ALONG 65 MILES

New Offensive Under Way
Between Chateau-Thierry
And Rheims

GET ACROSS RIVER

Succeed In Getting Over
At Several Points, Wash-
ington Announces

DEFENSE STRONG

Pershing's Troops Engaged
Are Handling Enemy Well,
Says Communique

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, July 15.—The Germans have launched an offensive on a sixty-five mile front from Chateau-Thierry to Rheims. They have crossed the Marne in several places. The American troops engaged in the defensive are reported to be handling the enemy very well.

General Pershing's communique dated July 14 reports:

Aside from artillery fighting of moderate intensity in the Vosges, there is nothing to report.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 14.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening: In a successful local operation early this morning the English troops advanced their line eastward of Diechbusch Lake and took over 200 prisoners.

Aviation.—We destroyed twelve aeroplanes yesterday and drove down four out of control. Three of ours are missing.

We dropped 4½ tons of bombs during the day and over 11,000 bombs, weighing nineteen tons in all, during the night time on enemy camps, railway lines, trains and billets. All our night flying machines returned. Calm before storm.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters wired today:

The peacefulness on the front has now reached a pitch which might be labeled as suspicious. The enemy is husbanding ammunition either with a view to accumulating a store or of not provoking retaliation in sectors where his plans are maturing. For some weeks Paris entirely and Amiens mostly have been immune from bombardment while he has accepted with strange meekness the loss of positions which he previously seemed desirous to hold.

These signs undoubtedly resemble the portents of a storm, or alternatively, adverse conditions for the enemy of which we are ignorant.

Great Coup By French

Paris, July 14.—Concerning the superb little local action executed on Friday by the French southeast of Amiens, which secured possession of Rouvrel Plateau, which dominates Noye Valley, we learn that the artillery preparation preceding the attack was as brief as it was violent. Guns of every caliber took part and the aim of our gunners was so accurate that when our infantry went over they found the trees which abound in this district reduced to matchwood. The assault lasted for three hours and when the end came the French had advanced in some places over 2,000 yards in depth along a front of nearly five miles.

The feat of the French troops was all the more remarkable because the ground is broken by hills and deep ravines, but nothing could stop the French infantrymen whose advance gives capital observation posts from which we can see every movement of the enemy along the main road.

The official communique issued this evening reports:

There has been intermittent artillery activity in the region of Corcy.

Mgr. Nolens Ordered To Form Dutch Cabinet

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, July 14.—Queen Wilhelmina has charged Monsignor Nolens, a Catholic member of the Second Chamber, to form a Cabinet.

NANKING DELEGATES PROTEST TO DIPLOMATS

Chinese People Will Refuse To Recognise Mortgages To Japan, They Say

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, July 14.—The representatives of the fifteen Provincial Assemblies who have been prevented by the Government from holding a conference at Nanking have despatched a telegram to the Diplomatic Body protesting against indiscriminate borrowing by the Peking authorities.

The telegram says that according to Article Nineteen of the Provisional Constitution, the notation of public loans and the conclusion of agreements and contracts affecting the National Treasury must be sanctioned by the Provisional Senate, and then goes on to quote other articles concerning the position of the Provisional Senate until Parliament convened and the continuance in force of the Provisional Constitution until a permanent constitution is promulgated. The telegram concludes that the citizens of the Republic will not hold themselves responsible for loans concluded without legal sanction.

The same representatives have also issued a general statement pointing out that all Government officials, civil and military, from the highest to the lowest grade, are servants of the State and citizens and calling on the people to rise in opposition to the military dictatorship in order to end the internal strife, which is causing the greatest suffering to the people and bringing the country to ruin.

The Forestry Loan has aroused bitter opposition in Kirin, whose authorities demand its cancellation.

RISE OF TIBETANS GROWS MORE SERIOUS

Will Become Ominous Menace To Szechuen Unless Civil War There Ends

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, July 15.—The Chinese Amban at Lhasa has telegraphed reporting the activities of the Tibetans on the frontier of Szechuen. He says that owing to the trouble in Szechuen between Tang Chi-yao, Hsiung Ko-wu and Liu Tsun-hou, the Chinese frontier is entirely unprotected, hence no time must be lost in restoring order in Szechuen and a large force is necessary to suppress the rising of the Tibetans, which is growing more serious every day.

The Military Commander of the Szechuen marches reports to the same effect and urges the immediate despatch of reinforcements and munitions via Shensi and Kansu.

INNOCENT BRITISH SHIP TAKEN FOR A SUBMARINE

Javary, Out Of Shanghai And Riding Low, Has Gun Trained On It

Local shipping circles were aghast yesterday as the story of the Javary, one of the German S. S. Co's boats, went the rounds.
The Javary, so the yarn goes, pulled out of port a short time since carrying an unusually heavy cargo. She was loaded up, or down, so extensively that she seemed to be traveling along mostly under water and the boys on deck had to wear rubbers to keep their feet dry. And thus she plowed her course uneventfully for some distance out into the Pacific, which is a lone, some old ocean, especially when you're traveling so close to it. Hence it was with a feeling of pleasure that she sighted a big blue funnel liner sticking its friendly bulk up in the offing, or some other latitude, and the Captain went up top to make friendly wigwags and pass the time of day. As he trained his glasses on the big neighbor, however, he observed a whiff of wind of mystic doings aboard her. First the B. F. craft seemed to be turning her back on her smaller sister while the people aboard raced about anxiously. Then the skipper of the Javary noticed a gang galloping toward the other ship's stern and clambering up to the deck where the big gun is located. Whereupon he quickly decided to do a little back-turning himself and ordered the Javary slowed around and full speed ahead, for he realized that B. F. look-out had alied the Javary up, with her long battleship array hull, scanty superstructure and her closeness to the water-line, as one of Fritz's U-boats. And both ships went away from that particular locality as though on urgent business.

BRANTING IMPRESSED BY HIS VISIT TO FRONT

Spirit Of Chinese And Annamites Behind Lines Praised By Him

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, July 14.—Dr. Branting, the Swedish Socialist leader, who has just returned to Paris after a visit to the Allied front, declared that he had been greatly impressed by the fine spirit shown not only by the Allied soldiers but also by non-combatants, such as Chinese and Annamites, engaged in road-repairing and other urgent work. He added that this combination of effort by so many different races in the same certainty of victory was very remarkable.

Indian Wedding Gift Goes To Indian Troops

King George And Queen Mary Turn £2,000 Over To Fund

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 11.—The India Office announces that their Majesties have directed that their silver wedding gift of £2,000 from Sir David Sassoon shall be handed over to the Indian Soldiers' Fund to be devoted to the welfare of Indian prisoners of war.

HOW U-BOAT IS FOUGHT DESCRIBED BY GEDDES

Barrage Of Mines Provides Check Against Movement Of Submarines

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 11.—Sir Eric Geddes, speaking in London today, said that the extension and improvement of minelaying were gradually restricting the movements of enemy submarines. The barrage of mines stretches from Norway to Scotland, there were British mines in Heligoland Bight and also a barrage across the Channel.

German photographs in the possession of the Admiralty confirm that the entrance to the Zebrugge harbor was completely blocked. They showed that destroyers came out from Zebrugge not from the canal but from the side of the mole outside.

We visited Heligoland Bight almost daily on, over or under the water.

Giving examples of daily events on the high seas, Sir Eric Geddes told how six trawlers off Iceland attacked a submarine which fired a hundred shots but the trawlers knocked out one of her guns, hit her again and then she dived. It was impossible to tell whether she sank.

He also told how an enemy submarine, discovered by a certain method, was hunted over seventy-two hours and many charges dropped on her until she was finally compelled to come to the surface and surrender.

377 Parliamentarians Are Present In Canton

184 Have Promised To Come To Make Up A Quorum

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Canton, July 15.—The National Assembly has 121 Senators and 256 members of the House of Representatives actually present in Canton, while a further 334 members have reported their intention to come here.
Peking, July 15.—The preliminary elections in Hunan have been completed. The final elections for the Senate are expected to be completed on the 24th and the final elections for the Lower House on July 18.

Bandits In North Kiangsu

Tuchun Li Shun of Kiangsu telegraphs that bandits have occupied Siaohien, North Kiangsu, and are holding several members of the gentry class for ransom, according to Chinese reports.

In order to check the inflow of smuggled opium from Shensi into his own province, Tuchun Yen Shih-san of Shansi has proclaimed a new statute whereby any one caught smuggling opium into the territory will be given the capital punishment. The Metropolitan police authorities have ordered the press to retract the reports that General Feng Yu-hsian, the Christian Brigade commander at Changteh, has declared independence. It is now ascertained that General Feng is slow in carrying out his campaign against the South on account of the hot weather. A large number of his troops are laid up.

PROGRESS IN ALBANIA CONTINUED BY FRENCH

Eject Enemy From Hill And Village At Confluence Of Rivers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, July 14.—An official despatch from Eastern headquarters reports: "The French, continuing their success in Albania, have ejected the enemy from the hill and village at the confluence of the Tomorica and Devoll and have captured Gramsi on the right bank of the Devoll."

Two Sent To Bilibid On Vagrancy Charge

Harry Warner and James W. Williams were sentenced to three months and a day in Bilibid prison for vagrancy by Commissioner of the United States Court William A. Chapman yesterday. It was Mr. Chapman's first case since his recent appointment. The men will leave for Manila the end of the week.

TROOPS OF EVERY ALLY PARADE THROUGH PARIS

Celebration Of July 14th In Paris Takes On International Character

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, July 14.—Today the National fete was celebrated in Paris more solemnly than ever. Private houses and public institutions were profusely decorated for the occasion. Columns of troops of all the Allied armies, French, British, Italian, Belgian, American, Serbian, Polish, Czechoslovak, Greek and Portuguese, marching through the beflagged avenues, were cheered by enthusiastic crowds.

The newspapers point out that henceforth July 14 will have a new character. It is not only France's fete but the fete of the whole world united for the defense of right and liberty against the brutal attempt of Germany to dominate the world.

The Ambassadors and Ministers of the Allied powers attended a meeting of the Paris Municipal Council at which President Poincare signed decrees giving the names of the Allied sovereigns to public thoroughfares.

A message from Washington says that the text of the resolution voted by the Senate urging the citizens of the United States to observe the French national day, July 14, says it is desirable that the American people should show their admiration for the sublime courage with which the French people have defended the liberties of the world for nearly four years and express the firm determination of America to uphold the cause of the free nations to the utmost limit of her resources.

(American Wireless War Service)
New York, July 15.—President Poincare of France, in a message to the United States on the occasion of the anniversary of the Fall of the Bastille, said:

"France is profoundly grateful to her great Sister Republic for joining in the celebration of the anniversary of the Fourteenth of July in France. These national tokens of friendship have not the conventionality and coldness of mere official manifestations. They are speaking like living flame from the hearts of our two peoples. Those who have fought together for liberty will remain united to each other by indissoluble links."

Cables received from France say that the American forces in France joined the French in the fete in celebration of the Fall of the Bastille, when the Americans wore the flag of France. Pledges were renewed that the two Republics will fight until victory is obtained.

Speaking of the American activities, President Poincare said that the troops at Yaux advanced their lines approximately 700 yards in the face of a determined enemy attack. Subsequently they withdrew to their original line for strategic reasons. Twenty-eight Germans were taken prisoners. The American barrage broke down the enemy waves, driving them back in confusion.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY WILL TRAIN TEACHERS

Twenty To Be Sent By Government For Training This Term

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Hongkong, July 16.—It has transpired in the course of a sitting of the Military Service Tribunal that Sir Charles Elliot, the head of Hongkong University, proceeded to Peking recently to interview the Minister of Education with regard to a scheme for training Chinese teachers for the Chinese Government at Hongkong University, and arrangements were concluded for twenty teachers to come this term.

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Oftimes a washout gouges a disconcerting chunk out of the pathway of the public benefactor. Zee Tah-foo, who coyly admits coming under the latter classification, ran right smack into one of those breaks in the line yesterday over at the Mixed Court.

Zee's claim for medals in the boosting-humanity competition is based on contributions to agriculture. He was formerly first aid to the blowing string bean and gave impetus to cabbage, beet, radishes and such, causing them to flourish and populate the landscape. He accomplished this by burning empty salt sacks and distributing the ashes to the farming gentry for fertilizer, at a price.

Nobody had anything against this in itself and Zee might have gone on indefinitely making the countryside bloom as the rose if he had only gone away on a desert island somewhere to burn his sacks. But he didn't. His favorite spot for the daily conflagration was near his domicile, just off Haller Road, and he usually touched off the bonfire at about that time of the evening when people are loitering about the house and trying to cool off after the day. The effect, the neighbors said, was awful. They had to keep the windows closed for miles around. They spoke to the police and the police spoke to Zee and he promised to reform and moved his operations out into the suburbs. Here he ran up against another snag. The country folk were willing to accept the finished product but they refused to stand for the manufacture and after one good sniff they arose unanimously and chased Zee away from there at a high rate of speed.

Cables came back home and turned the gas on his neighbors again, but they were entirely let up by this time and had him arrested and laid the facts before the Court.
When it came Zee's time to talk he tearfully submitted that he had to have somewhere to burn his sacks and if he couldn't burn them in the town and couldn't burn them in the

country, where was he to burn them?

The Court countered Zee's question by asking him one in return. It inquired whether he would rather pay \$20 or go to jail for three weeks, and added that it would be more, or longer, next time.

It's Great To Be A Neighbor

But the grievance of the neighbors of Zee, mentioned above, were as nothing to the woes of his part of town, said Zien Ah-fok, whose case came up shortly afterward. Zien, aside from being a complainant to the extent alluded to, appeared in court as a defendant, charged with furiously assaulting one Tsang Ah-nyl, an apprentice, and his master.

Tsang's story was that he was pursuing his vocation as a rising young tinsmith at the door of his master's shop, off North Szechuen Road, when Zien had appeared at an upper window and dumped a bucket of water on him. He had made a retort suitable to the occasion and then Zien had descended and worn out a sizeable stick on his Tsang's, lightly clad frame, and had subsequently exercised the remains of the weapon on the master when he appeared to remonstrate. A stick was produced in Court and Tsang pointed out a dubious discoloration thereon which he said was his own red blood.

Zien took the stand and said that Tsang and his master were making an insinuation out of him. He said he lived just at the rear of the shop and his early mornings were being a thing of horror. Every a.m. during the best hours for repose the complainants began banging away at the tin. It was a perfect nuisance. On the morning of the disagreement the noise had started at about 6.30 o'clock, but despite this fact he had not poured water on Tsang. He had only gone out into the alleyway to register a protest and he had been set upon and had to strike back in self defense.

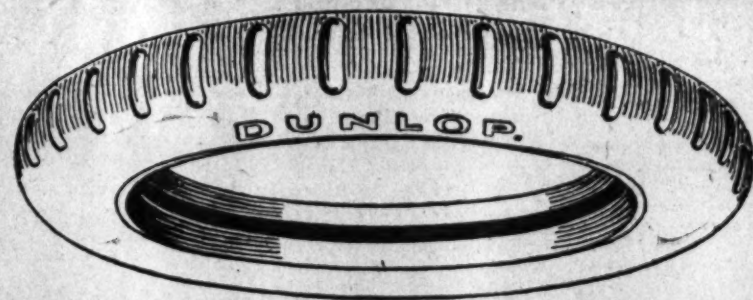
The Court gave Zien more cause for sleeplessness by fining him \$50, assigning \$15 of this to each of the complainants.

Didn't Even Look For Leaks

A breathless shopkeeper from the Dong Ka Loong rushed up to a Chinese Police Constable and implored him to arrest Li Ah-kung, who had come into his shop under pretense of making a purchase and had walked off with a pair of pincers. The policeman complied with the request and Li was haled into Court where he declared that he had gone into the shop as the bona fide purchaser of a tin pail and had not discovered until the moment of his arrest that the pail contained the pair of pincers. After which he was given two months.

JAPANESE ENVOY TO BRAZIL

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Tokio, July 15.—Mr. Kumalehi Horiguchi, First Secretary to the Japanese Legation in Madrid, has been appointed Minister to Brazil.



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AMERICANS HAPPY AND VALOROUS UNDER THEIR OWN COMMANDERS

Some Inclined To Push Attacks Too Far, Are Forced To Fall Back

MANY BRAVE ACTS NOTED

Lieut. Donald Moore Takes A Sore Needed Trench Load Of Ammunition

By Edwin L. James
(New York Times)

With the Allied Fighting Armies, June 7.—For the first time in the world war American fighters for the last twenty-four hours have occupied the center of the stage. On no part of any of the fronts has there been the same amount of fighting and the same success as in the attacks made by American soldiers to the northwest of Chateau-Thierry. The attacks were directed by American commanders, and were carried out solely by American soldiers.

In every case our objectives were gained. Our losses were not out of proportion to our gains. Enormous losses were inflicted on the Germans, some of the captured terrain being almost covered with dead bodies. We took 200 prisoners. American losses in prisoners were almost nothing. Despite their losses, which included many officers, the fighting Americans are in the highest spirits and are still hammering away at the German crack troops.

The brunt of Thursday night's and Friday's fighting was borne by United States marines. A unit of marines by a long fight yesterday had prepared the situation when at 5.32 o'clock yesterday afternoon orders were given to attack with all vigor. Our line at the beginning of the forward move rested on Veully la Poterie, and ran through Champagne, through Lucy le Cocq to south of Triangle, and in an irregular line to Chateau-Thierry. As this is written our line runs just south of the village of Torcy, south of the village of Belleau, the woods of Belleau being in our possession, through Bourches, south to the highway east of Thiolet, and thence to Chateau-Thierry.

The hardest fighting last night took place in the woods of Belleau, where the Germans had many machine-gun nests which greatly hampered our advance and inflicted many casualties.

Communications Cut, But No Stop-

ping. The quality of American leadership is shown in the fact that the German fire cut almost all the lines of communication, destroying telephonic connection, but the Americans simply went ahead until their objective were reached. In the woods of Belleau the Germans had killed the plateau with machine-guns, about twenty of them. The Americans tried in vain to put these out of commission by rifle fire, mortar fire, and hand grenades without success. Then, despite the streams of bullets, they surrounded the plateau, cut off the Germans and went on ahead, capturing the hill beyond the woods and inflicting extra heavy losses on the Germans while they were withdrawing.

After capturing this hill the Americans moved on Bourches, a large village and an important point on the railroad. The men in the fight told me they had great trouble in getting up to the town, but in the tops of the houses the Germans had machine-guns which drove back the attacking Americans several times. Finally Lieutenant W. C. Robertson, with what was left of a platoon, penetrated into the town under heavy German fire and cleared it of infantry. He held it for thirty minutes, until two companies of Americans came to his aid. They spent an hour routing out the boche machine gunners with rifles and

Columbia Honors Secretary Lansing And Ambassador Reading



SECRETARY LANSING AND LORD READING.

At commencement exercises celebrating the one hundred and sixtieth anniversary of Columbia University, degrees were awarded to

1,875 persons. Among those who received honorary degrees were Lord Reading, British Ambassador at Washington, and Secretary of State Robert Lansing.

hand grenades, when the ammunition began to run low.

Brought Up Needed Ammunition. A runner was sent out, and Lieutenant Donald Moore, a former Princeton athlete, took a truckload of ammunition along the road toward Bourches. Germans who had hidden behind the advancing Americans put him under a heavy fire, but he took the truck right into the town, and distributed the sorely needed ammunition. Then he brought the truck back. Commended for his bravery, he said he merely was lucky.

In the meanwhile the Americans were clearing out the Germans from Bourches, which the boches tried to hold by vigorous counter attacks. Finally his resistance died down temporarily, and daybreak showed the Germans busy digging in north of the railroad tracks to the north.

Infantry Also In The Attack. These two fights were staged by the marines. Meanwhile American infantry on the right of the marines had advanced against the boche in a surprise attack which was completely successful.

At first the two eager Americans found the going so easy that they advanced seven kilometers instead of four, as had been ordered. This led to a situation where lack of support units on the right and left, which had not advanced so far, forced them to withdraw to the four-kilometer line. However, in every case they got to where they were sent.

Germans Surprised. The American attack all around was well planned and a complete surprise to the Germans. Our movement blocked the plans of the boche to make an attack on the Americans tomorrow, according to prisoners. These prisoners, of some of whom I talked, said the

boches machine gunners. I think they already are avenged.

Fight Under Own Commanders. Our men have showed a willingness to fight wherever they are put and under whatever commander, but they always bicker for a fight under the Stars and Stripes with an American commander. Most of the fighting by Americans has been done under French commanders up to now. When the units fighting on the Somme reported to the French high command the French officers proceeded to place them among French soldiers in the positions where they were most needed.

The commander of the unit to which the marines belonged expressed a keen desire to have his own sector and boss it. His request was granted and today's results show that an American outfit which has had training is at least as good as the best German unit. The results have made the Americans highly hopeful of the coming day when they can stage a big all-American show.

In the great Marne battle of the nations the Americans so far have written a glorious page in our history. On the night of May 31 when the French withdrawal was still on and the day on which the Germans made their greatest advance American machine gunners after a thirty-six hour ride by motor from the training area, were rushed into Chateau-Thierry, where German shock troops were to hold four bridges guarding the river. Three hours later the attack came. The Americans shot down every German who put his foot on the bridges and held the positions with machine-guns hidden in the buildings along the Marne until French reinforcements came in the next day and blew up the bridges.

On Sunday, June 1, the enemy made other attempts to cross the river on pontoons, but was prevented largely by the work of the Americans, supplemented by French artillery fire.

LIBERTY MOTOR WINS BRITON'S HIGH PRAISE

'In First Line Of High Powered Air Engines,' Air Minister Tells Lord Reading

Washington, June 8.—Tests of the Liberty motor in England "place the engine at once in the first line of high powered air engines," the British Air Minister today cabled Lord Reading, British Ambassador to the United States.

"The British technical authorities," said the message, "have reported to the Air Minister that the Liberty engines have now been subjected to sufficient air experiment in England to warrant confidence in this engine. Excellent results have so far been obtained, which place the engine at once in the first line of high powered air engines."

"Naturally service experiment in the field is still to be obtained, but the Liberty engine will be a most valuable contribution to the Allied aviation program and the United States should develop production with every confidence."

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.
Kaga Maru May 31
Hirano Maru June 25
Yokohama Maru June 18
Tamba Maru July 5
Kamakura Maru July 8
For San Francisco
Columbia June 22
China June 24
Tenyo Maru June 27
Vondel July 4
Kindjani July 16
For Seattle
Suwa Maru May 19
Fushimi Maru June 16
Kashima Maru June 30
For Tacoma
Arabia Maru June 12
Africa Maru June 17
For Marseilles
Saigon Maru July 1
Shokwa Maru July 16

Wilson Pledges Men Until Teutons Are Overwhelmed

America Convinced Victory Is Only Road To Peace, He Cables Poincare, In Reply To Congratulations On Anniversary

Washington, June 14.—The purpose of the United States to send men and materials to France until "any temporary inequality of force is entirely overcome" was reiterated by President Wilson today in replying to a message from President Poincare on the anniversary of the landing of the first American troops in Europe.

The President's cablegram said: "Your telegram of yesterday was certainly conceived in the highest and most generous spirit of friendship and I am sure that I am expressing the feeling of the people of the United States as well as my own when I say that it is with increasing pride and gratification that they have seen their forces under Gen. Pershing more and more actively co-operating with the forces of liberation on French soil."

"It is their fixed and unalterable purpose to send men and materials in steady and increasing volume until any temporary inequality of force is entirely overcome and the forces of freedom made overwhelming, for they are convinced that it is only by victory that peace can be achieved and the world's affairs settled upon a basis of enduring justice and right. It is a constant satisfaction to them to know that in this great enterprise they are

in close and intimate co-operation with the people of France."

Congratulate Pershing. Messages of congratulation on the anniversary of his arrival in France, addressed to Gen. Pershing, by President Poincare of France, Premier Clemenceau, Gen. Foch, and Gen. Petain, were made public by Gen. March, Chief of Staff.

President Poincare wrote: "The anniversary of your arrival in France furnishes a happy occasion to address my warmest congratulations to you and the valiant troops which you command and who have so admirably conducted themselves in the recent battles. I beg you to receive the assurance of my best wishes for the continuation of their success."

thanks to the superb effort of your country and the valor of its persons, the enemy, losing the initiative of operations, will be forced to incline before the triumph of our ideal of justice and civilization."

General Foch's Message.

Gen. Foch wrote: "A year ago brought to us the American sword. Today we have seen it strike. It is the certain pledge of victory. By it our hearts are more closely united than ever."

Gen. Petain sent this message: "Your coming to French soil a year ago filled our country with enthusiasm and hope. Accept today the grateful homage of our soldiers for the daily increasing aid on the battlefield brought by their American brothers in arms. The last battles, where the magnificent qualities of courage and military virtue of your troops were demonstrated in so valiant a manner, are a sure guarantee of the future. The day is not far off when the great American Army will play the decisive role to which history calls this army on the battlefields of Europe. Permit me, my dear General, to express to you on this anniversary day my entire confidence and assure you of my feelings of affectionate comradeship."

Gen. Pershing's reply to President Poincare said: "Allow me, sir, to thank you for the kind message you sent me on the occasion of the anniversary. The enthusiastic reception which Paris gave us a year ago has been extended since then to the American Army by all your people. Today our armies are united in affection and resolution, full of confidence for the final success which will crown this long struggle for liberty and civilization."

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SHANGHAI, 37 CANTON ROAD

WILSON MAY MOVE TO AVERT GERMAN PERIL IN RUSSIA

Signs in Washington Of A Disposition To Heed Allies' Plea For Action

FOE MAY DRAFT RUSSIANS

Fear Expressed That He Will Raise Troops There And Force Them To Fight

Washington, June 8.—Events in Russian territory have produced a revival of interest in the situation, and there are signs that the Government is giving attention to the dangers that threaten to grow out of a policy of permitting the Germans to conduct their Russian policy unhindered.

The view of the Administration is that Japan take charge of allied nations to interfere in Russia, and officials do not admit that this view is emphasized by the United States in its response to the allied suggestion that Japan take charge of allied interests in Eastern Siberia as a check on the spread of German influence and power, has been modified. But it is now being said that the Washington Government is showing indications that point to a kinder disposition toward the desire of the other allies to take some measures that will afford material help to both Russia and the allied cause.

The Supreme War Council at Versailles is credited with having reviewed suggestions for action in Russia, and especially the possibilities of rendering aid in a military way through Archangel and Kola, ports of European Russia. There is criticism of the suggestions along this line, for it is felt by a considerable number of those who have studied the situation that military assistance through these ports would be of merely local consequence and would not have any material effect upon the broader question of saving Russia from German domination. No concerted and effective military movement, it is claimed, would be possible through Archangel and Kola.

One report has it that President Wilson and the Cabinet have discussed conditions in European and Asiatic Russia with a view to taking some action, but no confirmation of this has been obtained.

Britain and France for Action
Great Britain and France are strongly for military action at once, Japan, since this Government offered objections to her entering Siberia, has occupied a neutral attitude, leaving it to the determination of her allies as to what course she should follow; but has taken measures to protect her interests by entering into a defensive alliance with China.

As the matter stands, nothing, apparently, has been done in the face of indications that German influence and military advances are placing Russia under German control. In the opinion of many observers, including military experts, the war may be won or lost in Russia, and there is considerable uneasiness over the understood failure of the Government to show any interest in the suggestions for active efforts on the part of the Allies to save Russia from German domination. If anything is to be done it should be done now, in the opinion of those who take this position. They feel that if a concerted allied movement in Russia's behalf does not come soon it may be attempted too late.

Particular uneasiness has been caused just at this time by information received in Washington that German prisoners in Siberia have been organized as part of the Bolshevik army and are participating in the campaign against the enemies of the Bolshevik movement. No confirmation has come of the report that General Semenov, the Cossack commander, has been defeated by Bolshevik troops, but it is regarded as probable that Semenov has met with reverses from former German and Austrian prisoners of war taking part in the Bolshevik campaign.

Whether the growing agitation in favor of active measures to save Russia from Germany has in any way influenced the Washington Government has not been disclosed. What is now being said is that when Germany needs more men she will conscript former Russian soldiers and compel them to fight against the Allies. There is also the likelihood, which far-seeing officials have not overlooked, that Germany may suddenly make a strong appeal for peace under conditions seemingly favorable, including the return of Alsace-Lorraine and the restoration by the Allies of the German-African colonies and South Sea Islands possessions in the understanding that a free hand will be given to her in Russian territory. To consent to this, it is asserted in influential quarters, would mean another world war in the course of time. But no alternative that has gained the support of the United States is under consideration as far as known.

German Agent's Assertion
The story is in circulation here that an important German agent, now in an internment camp, had told a United States official that Germany would surmount her difficulties from a shortage of men through the enlistment of Russians. In some quarters here it is not doubted that Germany has already obtained large numbers of Russians for her army, and the fear is that their number will increase if the Germans are permitted to have their way in Russia without interference from the Allies.

The Washington Administration had held to the view that things were coming along in Russia in a way to help the allied cause. Evidence to support this position had been cited as being found in the resentment that has been aroused

Learning Comforts Of Trench Life



American officers outside their dug-out in the first line trenches. They are fast acquiring the art of making their underground homes comfortable.

throughout Russia, even in the Ukraine, whose anti-Bolshevik Government made a peace with Germany, on account of the harsh treatment accorded the Russian people by the German invaders. The apparent belief in high circles in Washington, at least the apparent belief a short time ago, was that the Russians would be aroused to action against Germany, and the eastern front would again become a military reality.

The contrary view is that the Russians can do nothing to help themselves unless active assistance is afforded to them from outside. It is still being urged that the only practical method of helping Russia lies through Siberia. The only concrete plan proposed contemplates sending into Siberia an allied commission composed of civilians, with a distinguished American at its head, to let the Russian people know that the Allies have no selfish object other than to prevent Germany from obtaining control of the vast Russian territories. This commission would be supported by an allied army composed mostly of Japanese troops, but with all the Allies, including the United States, represented. It is believed by those who advocate the project that the commission would so encourage the Russian people that they would rally for the formation of a national Government that would organize an army to resist the German advance.

French authorities are understood to hold the view that if the present processes at work in Russia are permitted to continue uninterruptedly, action next year, barring the crushing of Germany on the western front, will be too late to save Russia. They refuse to discuss the probabilities concerning the renewal of the war by selfish powers for the distribution of weakened Russia's territories, but it was hinted that Germany, even if defeated in the west, might fall back upon her Russian conquests and rapidly recoup, despite even harsh conditions which might be imposed upon her by the allied nations. It was learned today that some officials of this Government do not regard the revival of discussions

they would rally to it as to their deliverers. If the Russians were in a mood to fight invaders, they would now be fighting the Austro-Germans, who have robbed them of their richest and most indispensable provinces. It was declared. The belief that action in Siberia would drive the Russians into the arms of Germany is not widely held here.

Francis In Petrograd
Washington, June 8.—David H. Francis, the American Ambassador to Russia, arrived on June 4 at Petrograd from Volodga, where the temporary location of the American Embassy in Russia has been established ever since the former capital of Russia was threatened with occupation by the Germans. He left Volodga the day previously, according to a cable to the State Department today.

The department did not make known the objects of Mr. Francis's visit, but it is understood that he will return to Volodga immediately, if he has not already done so.

The department received also today Swedish press despatches stating that the Federated Soviet Republic of Russia has abolished titles, among them being those of Ambassador and Minister, designating all diplomatic officers, both Russian and foreign, as Representatives Plenipotentiary. Grades in the Russian diplomatic service also have been done away with.

Today's Band Program

The following program will be played by the Band in the Public Garden this afternoon, weather permitting beginning at 5.30 o'clock:

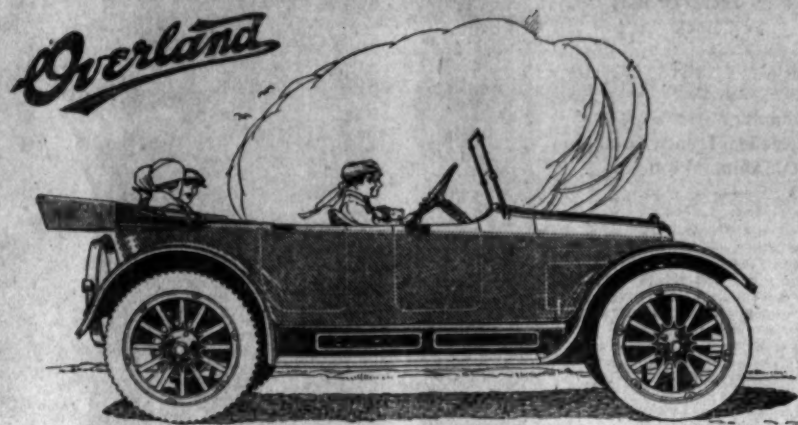
- 1.—March, Happy Days in Dixie Mills
 - 2.—Overture, Masaniello Auber
 - 3.—Waltz, Wedding of the Winds Hall
 - 4.—Selection, Spanish Folk Songs Reile
 - 5.—Intermezzo, A Reverie White
 - 6.—Selection, A Highland Scene Moore
- A. Kryger,
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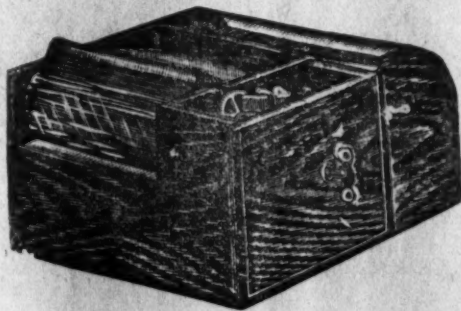
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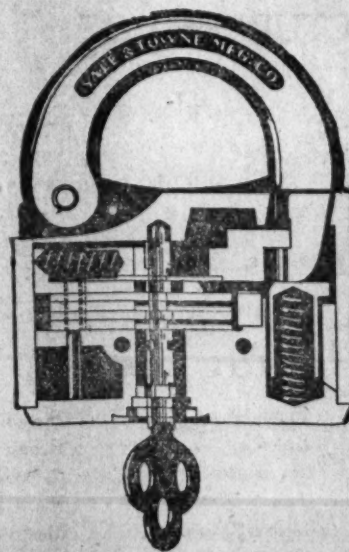
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APPEAL FOR KINGS TO 'STICK TOGETHER'

Letter Secretly Sent By Emperor
Charles to Rumanian Monarch
Becomes Known

FERDINAND WAS WON OVER

Said To Have Yielded To Teuton
Pressure After Emphasising
Loyalty To Allies

London, May 31, (Associated Press Correspondence).—A private and secret letter written to King Ferdinand of Rumania by Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary in the latter part of February marked the turning point in Rumania's participation in the world war and was one of the deciding factors in the long series of intrigues which eventually broke the spirit of the Rumanian King. Under this outside pressure King Ferdinand changed from an ardent supporter of the war against Germany into a lukewarm and vacillating opportunist, and finally into a distinct peace advocate.

"This is a time when Kings must stick together," was the most striking sentence in the letter of Emperor Charles.

The letter has never been published, and its existence up to this time has been known to only a few persons outside the highest court circles in Rumania. A summary of its contents was communicated to the American Minister and to The Associated Press correspondent in Jassy by a high official, who is one of the most steadfast friends of the Allies at the Rumanian court.

Warned of Danger to Monarchies

In intimate vein the Austrian Emperor directed the attention of King Ferdinand to the great danger to all monarchical institutions from the wave of Socialism which was sweeping Eastern Europe. He drew a heartfelt picture of the danger to Austria from the spread of Bolshevism across the Russian border, and said that the Rumanian dynasty was in equal danger from the same source.

Emperor Charles pleaded with the Rumanian King to join other monarchies in Europe in the death grapple with democracy and promised that if Ferdinand would abandon the Allies, Germany and Austria would support him in retaining his throne. After portraying Rumania as abandoned by the Allies and helpless before the powerful Central Powers, Emperor Charles closed his letter with the sentence quoted above.

King Ferdinand's letter to Alexander Marghiloman, the Rumanian Premier, thanking him for the conclusion of peace, marked the final step in the King's surrender to the dogma of Emperor Charles that Kings must stick together.

Ferdinand Reversed Attitude

The earlier attitude of King Ferdinand toward the war offers a striking contrast to the subservient tone of his letter this month to Premier Marghiloman. As late as mid-February the King expressed to The Associated Press correspondent a desire that an interview or a statement showing his loyal adherence to the alliance with the Entente should be published in the United States.

An audience was arranged and the King insisted on speaking English, although he is not a complete master of that tongue, because, he said, he was anxious to make his position absolutely clear to the American people, and thought that it could be done better in plain English than through a translation from the French and Rumanian. Unfortunately, the interview was started to the United States by way of Odessa. A strike of Bolshevik telegraph operators there prevented it from going any further.

On the subject of peace proposals by the Central Powers, which was then the all important topic in Jassy, the King, in the interview, said:

"It would be unthinkable for Rumania to accept peace without the consent of her allies. For Rumania to make such a peace would be an act of dishonor."

Concerning his relations with the German and Austrian Emperors, the King said:

"I can understand sovereigns being angry against each other, but I cannot understand them entertaining feelings of hatred toward one another. A sovereign cannot always act according to his personal dictates or according to family ties, but must carry out the will and interest of his people."

Emphasised Appeal To America

In looking over the final draft of the interview, the King said he wished to emphasise particularly the closing paragraph in which he expressed the hope that around the final peace table Rumania's welfare would be the particular care and solicitude of the American delegates. He called for his colored wax pencils and underlined in blue, then in red, each line of the closing paragraph, which read:

"For the never failing support and sympathy of your great Government and people I wish you to convey to the entire American nation the heartfelt gratitude of my people and myself. That splendid support and sympathy encourages us to believe that when the flag of peace is unfurled throughout Europe and when the nations of the earth meet to adjust their differences, America will not forget her ally and friend in the far-off Balkans. We hope that at the final peace table America, as the foremost exponent of the principles of national liberty, will raise its powerful voice on behalf of the nation that has suffered and sacrificed in order that those sacred principles might be achieved."

Within a short time after the interview King Ferdinand's attitude began to undergo a change, and the breach between him and the Queen on the question of peace began to grow wider. A powerful court party brought continual pressure to bear on the King in support of every German peace intrigue, and he yielded rapidly to this pressure.

Queen Marie, on the other hand, was adamant, and she made valiant efforts to rally the army and the anti-German elements to her side. In March she visited the entire Rumanian front with the object of solidifying and consolidating the anti-peace sentiment in the active army. The soldiers generally responded to her appeal, but her hopes and efforts were all for naught.

SPORTS-- Latest News of Athletic World-- GOSSIP

Baseball Today

Walter Holliday's Blue Sox defeated the Red Sox in a quasi-baseball game at the Race Course yesterday afternoon before a crowd of 12. The score was 7-6, the game going five innings. Wilhoit pitched for the Blue Sox and did not allow a home run.

The great interest in the series was seen when some 16 players appeared for the game. Gardner caught for both teams and the coolies were pressed into service.

The playing of Pomeroy was the only feature of the game. He starred at bat, too.

Series Start Thursday

President R. D. Bunn announced last night that a nine game series between the Blues and Reds is to start tomorrow afternoon. There will be prizes and everything.

Game Today

This afternoon at 4 o'clock, Shanghai and the U.S.S. Palos nines will play at the Race Course. Tinkham will pitch against Mitchim.

Baseball Chat

Neprud, erstwhile first sacker for Shanghai, has been transferred to Chungking and Meade, catcher for the Red Sox has been farmed out to Tientsin by the Standard Oil Company.

Bob Eddy has heard his country's call and is going back to hold up his hand and don the trench helmet. The pitcher is billed to leave Shanghai on the Korea Maru August 12. If he cuts loose his fast one, that hand grenade will surely bear some German.

Gardner went behind the bat in yesterday's game and destroyed a perfectly good pair of baseball pantaloons.

A newcomer, Bill Waite, bids fair to make some of the locals hustle before the season is over.

If the 9th Cavalry team comes here, Maloney and Scott will probably be signed for Shanghai.

Pomeroy will play his last game today. He leaves for the bushes tomorrow and will be gone three months.

Aquatic Sports Tonight

This evening the Rowing Club swimmers are holding the second of their meetings in connection with the 1918 summer series. The events are scheduled to begin at 9.15 p.m. sharp, the program being as follows:

1. Two Lengths (Handicap).
2. Running Headers (Handicap).
3. Flying Squadron Race.
4. Water Polo Match.

The teams for the water polo game will be the 1st seven versus the 2nd seven, the latter team being strengthened by the inclusion of MacCabe, who will be an absentee from the Rowing Club first string this season.

The match will train the club seven in team work, in preparation for their initial game of the 1918 league, which will be against the Police tomorrow night at the Municipal bath.

The league water polo season starts tomorrow night at the Rowing Club tank when the Police and Shanghai Rowing Clubs teams play. The Police team will be made up of John Robertson, William Jones, J. Hunter, F. Golding, H. Pelling, H. J. Jefferson, and J. Wilson, with J. Watson as reserve.

Shanghai Rifle Assn.

First July Competition

The first July competition of the Shanghai Rifle Association was held on Monday from 8 to 8.30 a.m. and from 4 to 6 p.m. The Range was 300 yards, Blaise, with one sighting and ten scoring shots. Weather conditions were good. Following are the best ten scores in each class:

"A" Class.
R. K. Hykes 4-445554455=45 (a)
C. Luthy 4-544554554=45
W. J. Monk 43
O. L. Ilbert 42
G. H. A. Snow 42
A. E. Dequine 42
W. Blackwood 42
C. E. M. Thomson 41
C. Bedoni 40
W. T. Rose 40

"B" Class.
E. K. Howe 44(a)
F. E. Hodges 43
J. Johanson 40
T. Watanabe 39
H. W. Lambert 39
W. G. Smith 37
H. Bone 36
H. S. Denner 35
R. F. Wilner 35
J. Zelenisky 33

"C" Class.
E. W. Godfrey 3-245554555=45 (b)
F. L. Tinkham 4-445554545=45

G. V. Jensen 40
G. H. Wilder 38
F. W. Snape 37
C. E. Kline 37
E. O. Wilson 36
D. Kajiwara 35
J. Bartolini 34
M. Iijima 34

"D" Class.
H. B. S. Pickering 40(a)
F. Dins 39
T. W. Mitchell 38
A. L. Mottu 38
H. Robinson 38
K. Yamanaka 37
C. Pondy 37
C. McBlain 37
P. Grant 35
R. Samala 35
S. Kuwayama 35

(a) 2nd leg on cup and winner of spoon.
(b) 1st leg on cup and winner of spoon.

Interport Tennis Today

The Interport doubles match will be played on the Shanghai Cricket Club courts at 4.30 p.m. today. Elmore and Toussaint will represent Shanghai and Farbury and McEachrane will represent Hankow.

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| | \$ | Tls. |
|----------------------|-------|--------|
| Already Acknowledged | 30.00 | 475.21 |
| Mr. D. W. McCallum | 20.00 | |
| A friend | 1.00 | |
| J. W. L. | 5.00 | |
| Mr. W. Randle | 5.00 | |

| | \$ | Tls. |
|-----------------|------|-------------|
| Mr. S. W. Wolfe | 7.23 | 44.10 |
| | | 10.00 |
| | | Tls. 529.31 |

The Fund will be closed tomorrow, so all subscription should be sent in at once to J. J. Evans, 30 North Szechuen Road.

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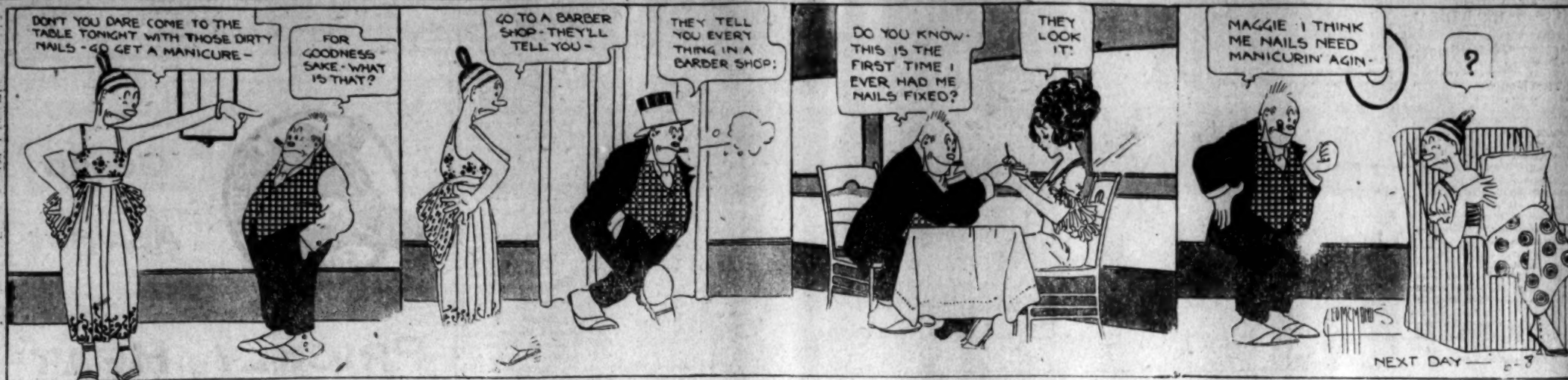
Demonstrations from either Garage.

The Shanghai Garage Company

Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



Senator Poindexter Urges Action In Russia

(Continued From Page 6)

these pronounced and vicious enemies our friends, and in bestowing official compliments upon them from the very highest source in the country. As a matter of fact, the Russian people would welcome the advent of an allied force, making war against the Germans and the Bolsheviks, as a deliverer. They are disorganized, without leadership, cowed and terrified under the cruelties of the German-directed Bolshevik Government—starved and in despair.

An allied force, consisting chiefly, of course, of Japanese troops, accompanied by sufficient forces of England, France, and America to give it an international allied standing, thoroughly equipped with commercial, diplomatic, industrial, and agricultural representatives and officials, able to stand alone in the midst of hostile Bolshevik and German influences, equipped and prepared with materials and knowledge to instruct the Russian people and rehabilitate the transportation, industry, and agriculture of Russia as fast as occupied, would constitute a refuge and a nucleus around which would gather the helpless and oppressed people of Russia, glad of an opportunity to escape the butchery of

the combined Bolshevik and the million and a half German and Austrian prisoners whom they have released and armed to prey upon their own country. This force of royal Russians, organized as far as possible under allied leadership, armed and equipped, would rapidly grow into a formidable army, adding its strength to that of the Allies, and forming a basis for the re-establishment of law, liberty, and organized government in what once was Russia.

Basis Of Sympathy

The pitiful and desperate effort which the loyal people of Russia are making under the leadership of such men as General Semenov, the Cossack Chief, with the small forces which they are able to get together out of the abyss into which Russia has been plunged, should be a powerful appeal to the sympathy of the Allies and particularly of America, and, it seems, should arouse us from our indifference to the situation and induce us, at least, to accept the splendid offer of our great ally, Japan, to go to their rescue with sufficient forces to free them from their oppressions and restore their country. If our sympathy for our former ally is not sufficient to induce us to act it would seem that self-interest and the opportunity to raise

again a new foe against the German tyrant would do so. However, instead of going to the rescue of the oppressed Russian people to free them from the yoke of the Bolsheviks and Industrial Workers of the World, through whom flows the malice of the German tyrant, who is willing deliberately to wipe out of existence whole peoples in order to make room and loot for himself, our Government has been carrying on friendly exchanges with the Bolshevik criminals.

Lenine and Trotsky, who have such far-reaching influence with the American Government, notwithstanding their frightful cruelties to the Russian people and the abyss into which they have plunged that country in the interest of Germany, and notwithstanding the ruthless war of arson and murder which their associates in America have carried on against the United States, have been in the employment of the German Government since 1905. In that year Germany financed these scoundrels to create a revolution in Russia. After the failure of the attempt, Trotsky ran a motion-picture theater on the Barbary coast in San Francisco, and also founded a Bolshevik club on Jefferson Square in San Francisco over which David Milder, a radical pro-German direct-action Socialist, presided. They were friends and intimate associates of a pro-German Russian of the name of Selig Schulberg living in San Francisco, and of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman. The further connection of these people, and ramification of their plot against the United States, with von Bernstorff, von Papen, the People's Council of America, the Industrial Workers of the World, and the Russian Bolshevik Government, are well known to investigators, and ample evidence is at hand, but it is unnecessary to detail it here, as it is demonstrated by many obvious facts.

Not only do the little bands of Russians, who here and there are attempting to make a stand in Russia against this tyranny, appeal to us, but delegations representing them, at the risk of their lives, have escaped the Bolsheviks and visited this country, seeking that allied intervention and military assistance which we have so strongly denied even when offered to us. They have announced that this Government could organize large forces of loyal Russians in this country to join with Japan against the Bolsheviks and the Germans.

At a sub-committee meeting of the Japanese House of Representatives on March 15, Lieut.-Gen. Oshima, Minister of War, made the following statement in reply to a question: "The number of enemy prisoners of war in the districts east of Lake Baikal is estimated at 104,000, while there are some 60,000 prisoners west of that place. (It will be noted that this relates only to prisoners in Siberia, and not in Russia proper.) As regards the conditions west of Irkutsk nothing definite is as yet known. The above-mentioned prisoners have a large supply of arms as reported in the papers. In the regions east of Baikal the moderates have greater influence than the Bolsheviks, and General Semenov is actively engaged in military operations at the head of 1,000 moderate troops.

The influence of the Bolsheviks is gradually growing in Siberia. Should the Bolsheviks start a systematic activity with the support of the Germans and Austrians a serious situation would surely

be created. . . . War stores supplied by Russia's allies now lying at Vladivostok amount to 70,000,000 yen in value and consist chiefly of explosives, gunpowder, guns, rifles, and ammunition."

In reply to a question put by a member concerning the report that two army corps of German prisoners of war were in process of organization in Siberia, the War Minister is quoted by the Japan Weekly Chronicle as saying that "though no definite report had been received in official quarters, it was tolerably certain that some project was contemplated by the German prisoners of war."

In an editorial in the same paper of March 7, 1918, it is stated that "the Government is apparently paying due attention to the spread of German influence to the East and the outrageous acts of the Bolsheviks, and it is believed that the authorities are making efforts to promote both the interests of the nations and the peace of the Far East."

Supplies At Mukden

China has collected 2,500,000 rifles, 80 guns, and 40 machine guns at Mukden. Japan has supplied arms as well as troops to assist General Semenov in the stand he is making. The Japanese Osaka Mainichi states that the "German current is fast finding its way to Siberia." It refers to various incidents of recent occurrence to show that "the Bolsheviks are determined to assist the Germans in the work of bringing the anti-German element among the Russians under German sway. . . . and that if these Bolsheviks are determined to do the bidding of the Berlin Government acting under instructions from the Leninite Government it will be an easy thing for Germany to bring the whole of Siberia under her sway."

Even as early as March 21, 1918, it was stated that official information had been received in Japan that Germany was organizing two army corps from the prisoners of war to meet the expected Japanese expedition; that the organization of one of these corps was actually in process at Irkutsk and that 130 officers had already arrived there from Krasnoyarsk. The Japan Weekly Chronicle of March 21, 1918, states that large numbers of German officer-prisoners were arriving at Irkutsk in disguise; that field guns and armored motor cars were in transit from European Russia; that a Russian Colonel, President of the Detention Camp at Irkutsk, received telegraphic instructions to organize armies of prisoners of which Austrians constituted one-third, and to provide accommodations for 30,000 cavalrymen in the prisoners' camp; that his son was offered the command of the automobile corps, and that German and Austrian prisoners were arriving in large numbers in them disguise of miners. On the authority of the

Japanese War Department it was stated in the Japanese Mainichi that the French Legation at Peking had lent four field guns, with some soldiers, to General Semenov to oppose the Bolsheviks and the German prisoners; that the British Embassy had lent him two field guns and two machine guns, while Japan had supplied him with arms. "Thus efforts are being made," says that Mainichi, "to prevent the Bolsheviks from being made use of by the Germans. Germany's activity is appalling."

These are the desperate efforts being made by the available representatives of our allies to stem this rapidly moving German occupation, assimilation, and organization of Russia, with its 170,000,000 of people, its 34,600,000 men between the ages of 18 and 44, and its material resources whose possession by the Germans, Lord Robert Cecil says, will enable them to carry on war indefinitely against the rest of the world. In the meantime the United States not only fails to co-operate but discourages the action of our allies for fear of offending the Bolsheviks, and even talks of sending further supplies to those outlaws.

Japan has available 15,000,000 men between the ages of 18 and 44. They are men of discipline, courage, and endurance. Through her great subsidized steamship companies, supplemented by private shipowners, Japan is prepared to transport, without delay, an army to Siberia. The question has been raised as to the possibility of moving such an army to the west. A railroad already in existence stretches from Vladivostok to the western front in France. Russia transported over it a great army to Manchuria in the Japanese war. Japan in the same war transported an army into Manchuria. With American aid of railroad engineers and finance this railroad can quickly be equipped and operated for the transportation of allied troops. The movement of such an army might be slow, but it would be sure and steady, and its effect as soon as put in motion would be instantaneous upon the Germans on the western front.

This is the opportunity which knocks at our door and which, if not embraced, may pass forever. Germany is already enlisting troops, according to a despatch in the Dor-

pater Zeitung, from Zurich, in Livonia, Courland, and the Baltic Provinces. With Machiavellian hypocrisy she says: "It is but natural that the children of the provinces freed from Maximalist tyranny should contribute to increase German effectiveness." Professor Rohrbach, the German historian, lecturing a few days ago in Berlin, said that Russia was "a mere geographical conception and nothing more, and it will never be anything else. Its powers of cohesion, reorganization, and reconstruction are gone forever. . . . The nation no longer exists save as an inchoate mass." He denounces what is left of Russia as "Residue Russia," and proposes to organize the population of the border States as German subjects, asserting that the remainder, while huge in area, is "politically, economically, financially, and militarily weak—a stupid, apathetic State of peasants." The Germans are already in absolute control of these border States, of the Black Sea, and the area around the Caspian, and their influence is established as far as Central Asia.

As Mr. Mochizuki says: "It may be some time before India's sleeves catch fire, but the flames burning in Siberia are spreading so fast that Japan's eyebrows are about to be scorched."

While this conflagration is spreading around the world, are we to refuse to intervene because of fear of offending the Bolsheviks, who have perpetrated against the Allies and civilization the most colossal treason of all time?

It is one of those moments in the life of a nation when a wrong step

by the leaders at the branching of the road takes us further and further away from the destiny which we all desire. It is the time of high decision which, if wrong, may render vain all the noble sacrifices and efforts of a people.

Sicawei Weather Reports

15.—Intermittent showers during the morning and the afternoon. Weather clearing up in the evening. The barometers have moderately risen on the Northern coast and slightly fallen in the south. No reports from Japan. Hongkong Indo-China and Hankow. 16.—Fine weather. Barometer very close to the normal and still slightly rising. Easy SSE breeze.

Tuesday, July 16, 1918.

| WEATHER | 4 A.M. | 9 A.M. |
|------------------------|--------|--------|
| Bar. at Cent., mm. | 750.60 | 750.89 |
| Bar. at Cent., inches. | 29.55 | 29.56 |
| Variation for mm 24h | +0.88 | +0.63 |
| Variation for mm 12h | +1.40 | +0.05 |
| Wind—Direction | SE | SE |
| Wind—Kilom per hour | 7 | 4 |
| Wind—Miles | 4.3 | 2.5 |
| Temperature—Cen | 20°7 | 27°7 |
| Temperature—Fah | 69.3 | 81.9 |
| Humidity co. | 95 | 70 |
| Nebulosity 5-10 | 7 | 7 |
| Rainfall mm | — | — |
| Rainfall inches | — | — |

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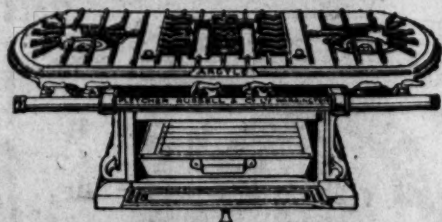
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AMERICAN CONVOY UNDER TWO ATTACKS

Submarines Driven Off By Destroyers Each Time In Danger Zone Last Sunday

TROOPS COOL IN ORDEAL

Father Waring Of Baltimore, Reaches London With The News

London, Thursday, June 6.—German submarines were foiled in attempts against a convoy which included ships carrying American troops and American Red Cross workers, according to the Rev. Father Joseph Waring of Baltimore, one of the Red Cross party, and who arrived in London yesterday. The protecting destroyers got into action quickly on two occasions last Sunday, but Father Waring did not know whether any submarines had been sunk.

To The Associated Press Father Waring, who had a trying experience following the torpedoing of the British steamer Laconia in February, 1917, said:

"Soon after we reached the danger zone our convoy was attacked by German submarines and for a few minutes I thought I was in for another experience of the same kind as I had on the Laconia. The exact number of the enemy U-boats was not determined, but at least two were seen."

"We had a lively escort of British destroyers, however, and they were on the trail of the periscope like a flash. Guns and depth charges began popping like giant firecrackers on the Fourth of July. Fifteen depth charges were dropped into the nest of German submarines. Whether any submarines were sunk I cannot say for we were on a fast ship and enveloped in smoke, but I know we did not lose a single ship. Our convoy carried a large number of American troops—I cannot tell you how many."

"When the first alarm was sounded for the passengers to go to their lifeboat stations late on Sunday afternoon I was in my stateroom. Word was passed around that enemy submarines had been sighted. I had no sooner reached my station than depth charges began to explode, shaking our ship. After a few minutes of anxious waiting at the lifeboat stations we received the signal:

"The enemy has been beaten off." "Discipline on board was superb. The troops behaved as if a submarine attack was part of the everyday routine, and there was not the slightest flurry anywhere on board. For coolness in time of emergency I do not think you can beat these young Americans. Their nerves are like steel."

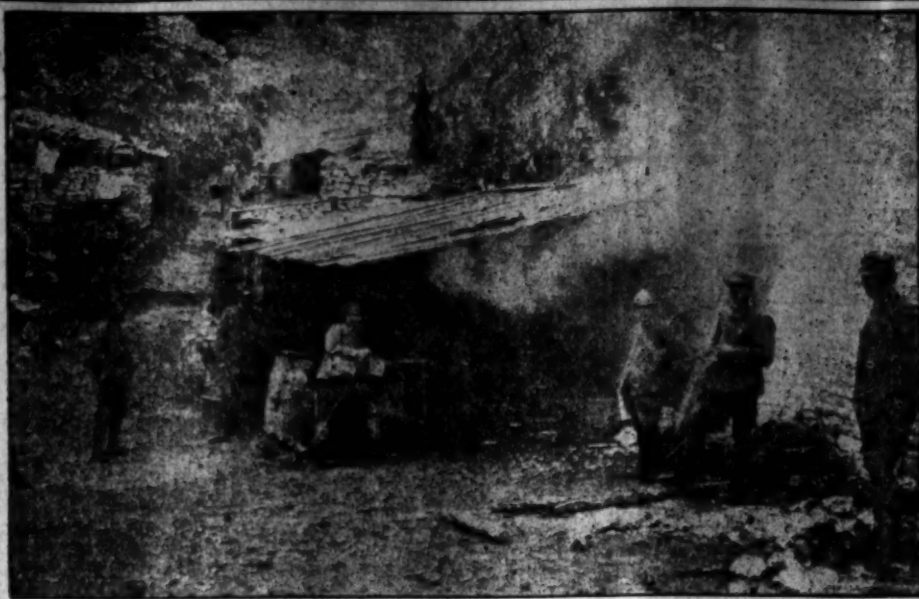
"Two hours later on the same day while I was preparing for dinner another alarm was sounded, and almost simultaneously the destroyers began dropping depth charges. One landed within about 500 yards of our ship and gave it a good shaking. At no time during either attack did I see a periscope or the track of a torpedo."

"When the first alarm was sounded I have to admit I felt a certain nervousness, for the alarm bell brought back to my mind with great vividness my Laconia experience, when I suffered considerably from exposure. As I hurried on deck I think almost every detail of those awful hours which followed the Laconia sinking came back to my mind like a moving picture, and it was several minutes before I got complete command of myself."

After the sinking of the Laconia on Feb. 24, 1917, Father Waring was in the same lifeboat with Mrs. Mary E. Hoy of Chicago and her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Hoy. Mrs. Hoy and her daughter both died of exposure and were buried at sea.

Among the other members of the Red Cross party were Professor Dexter of Panama, Professor Whitford, a member of the University of Pittsburgh, the Rev. William Colton of Torrington, N. Y.; the Rev. Robert Coupland of New Orleans, the Rev. James Conover of East Greenwich, R. I., and Elton Clark of Boston.

With The Italian Army In The Mont Grappa Region



This photo, taken under the direction of the Italian Supreme Command, shows one of the kitchens which supply hot food to the fighting men in the front lines.

Rich Kirin Timber Region Is Given Away For A Song

Peking Government Reaps Its Profit But Chinese Possibility Has Lost A Great Birthright

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, July 12.—It seems to be beyond doubt that the so-called Kirin forestry loan was signed a few days ago, though so late as the 2nd instant it was officially stated that no such loan was under contemplation. The statement may have been accurate, for the period of contemplation may by that time have passed, and the period of final settlement of details been reached. A vernacular paper definitely states that the loan has been finally signed, the amount being \$30,000,000. As usual, details as to the exact nature of the security, the term of the loan and so forth are kept secret. The only thing that is certain is that negotiations were begun some time ago, that they were on the point of conclusion when a sudden interruption took place, because the Tschun of Kirin was not consulted in the matter and had been left out of account in the question of rake-off; but this little difficulty having been adjusted the transaction has gone through.

What the transaction means may be gathered from an account given in a vernacular paper of the timber wealth of Kirin province. The name "Kirin" means "fortunate in its forests." This alone indicates that the province is rich in timber, and the vernacular account states that one-sixth of the province is covered with it. Certainly Kirin is the richest of the three Manchurian provinces in respect of timber. The region in the south known as the Long White Mountains, described by Mr. James in his volume dealing with that district, is one vast timber region. The inroads made upon this timber by the primitive methods of the Chinese settlers, are comparatively negligible. What the inroads of the new concessionaires, working with the backing of Government, and with systematic organization, will be, it is difficult to say, but if, as reported, there is no clause in the concession compelling the concessionaires to reforest the areas that are denuded of their timber then the prospect is that in a few years' time the Long White Mountains will be denuded of their timber and be as bare as thousands of hillsides in China Proper.

At present it is reckoned that the

amount of Chinese cutting is only about two thousand tons a year. At this rate the timber would last for a couple of centuries, but with timber at its present price and no restrictions on cutting, and with the whole resources handed over to a concessionaire whose term is limited, say to thirty years—though this figure is a guess pure and simple, the temptation to the concessionaire, who presumably will have no objection to getting rich quick, will be very strong, and it is safe to assume that the timber will be exhausted before many decades are ended. The Long White Mountain timber is valued at no less than \$300,000,000, so that it has been sold at something like a tenth of its market price.

The timber is of the very best quality, and includes immense quantities of fir, pine and elm. One of the difficulties in the way of exploiting it in the past has been the difficulty of communication and transport. So far timber has only been cut in three valleys with convenient, or comparatively convenient, transport facilities by way of the Sungari river. With the building of the newly contracted-for Kirin-Huiyang railway, however, a new line of transport of great convenience will be created, and the concessionaires both of the railway and of the forests should reap a handsome profit. What the ordinary man wants to know is, Why should not the Chinese Government retain the exploitation of these magnificent timber lands, which were Government property until sold to the Japanese concessionaires, in its own hands, and not simply reap the profit of the \$300,000,000 worth of existing timber, but build up at the same time a great forestry business that would for many years to come, until other product, perhaps artificial, takes the place of timber in the economic and industrial sphere? In other words, why should the Government sell a birthright of perennial and increasing value for a \$300,000,000 dollar mess of pottage? Heaven may know, but is very reticent; certainly nobody else knows.

and in the evidence it was stated that he had admitted participation in stirring up a revolution in Chokiang. He was remanded in custody pending word from the Tschun of Chokiang.

Two coolies and a shopkeeper were charged in the Mixed Court yesterday with being implicated in the murder of the man found hacked and strangled in a Wayside creek last week. The shopkeeper is also charged with participation in several armed robberies.

M. Wilden, Consul-General for France, Mr. H. H. Fox, the British Commercial Attaché, and Mr. H. G. Simms, president of the Shanghai Club, were among the passengers who left here for Weihaiwei yesterday.

Japanese papers record the first of cerebro-spinal meningitis among the foreign community in Kobe.

Notice has been given to mariners that the red conical buoy on the northern side of the Southern Channel, southward of the Kimpai Middle Ground, Min River, has been moved.

Baron Fujimura of Mitsui and Co. was made a member of the House of Peers by the Japanese Emperor July 10. He is expected to come here within a week together with Mr. Hayashi, the new manager of the Mitsui and Co.

Hankow papers report that Lieutenant W. S. Philip, son of Captain Philip of the steamer Kiangsu, has been awarded the military cross for conspicuous gallantry in the fighting near Hoili, April 19.

The death is announced of M. Louis Roberdy, engineer of the French Municipal Council in Tientsin, on July 8 at Chou Yang Hsien.

Mr. C. J. Spiker, Vice-Consul and Senior American Assessor in the Mixed Court, is leaving for America on vacation by the Venuesela next Saturday. Mr. Spiker expects to be away about four months. During his absence Vice-Consul Jacobs will sit as Mixed Court Assessor. He paid his first visit to the Mixed Court

News Brevities

The case of Mr. D. L. McCoy, charged with violation of the new United States Espionage Act, will be heard by Vice-Consul Tenney of the American Consular Court at 10 o'clock this morning. Major C. P. Holcomb, United States District Attorney, will prosecute the case. Mr. McCoy is represented by Messrs. Fleming and Davis.

A man appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday as a suspect in connection with several armed robberies.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, July 16, 1918.

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| Shanghai Waterworks 5% deb. | Tls. 56.00 |
| Ch. Heavy Loan 5% @ Tls. 245.00 | Per 100.00 |
| Chinese Eng. & Mining Co. | Tls. 10.00 |

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| | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 6% Exchequer Bonds @ Tls. 100.00 | Dominions Tls. 6.50 |
| Anglo-Java Tls. 7.00 | Shanghai Kiehangs Tls. 0.60 |
| Shanghai Docks Tls. 137.00 cash | Shanghai Docks Tls. 141.00 Sept. |
| Shanghai Docks Tls. 142.50 Sept. | |

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, July 16, 1918.

BUSINESS DONE

| | |
|---------------------------------|------|
| R.M.C. 7% deb. 1918 Tls. 100.00 | cash |
| Koia @ Tls. 4.40 cash | |

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL, TIENTSIN.

Cable Address
ASTOR

Who leading hotel in Tientsin. Delicately situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's life and business.

Spectacular and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms. Every Bedroom with private Bath & Toilet.

Fine Chas. Cuffins and fitted Chas. under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 16, 1918.

Money and Bullion

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Sovereigns: Bank buying rate. | @ 4/8=Tls. 4.31 |
| @ exch. 72.4=Mex. \$5.82 | |
| Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate. | @ 111=Tls. 53.30 |
| @ 72.4=Mex. \$121.96 | |
| Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 72.875 | |
| Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 285 | |
| Copper Cash per tael 1325 | |
| Banking Bar 1325 | |
| Native Interest 14 | |

Latest London Quotations

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Bar Silver 48 1/2 | |
| Bank Rate of Discount 5% | |
| Market Rate of Discount:— | |
| 6 m-a. 5% | |
| 3 m-a. 5% | |
| Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-a. 37.35 | |
| Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. 4.75 | |
| Consols 4 | |

Exchange Opening Quotations

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| London T.T. 4/8 | |
| London Demand 4/8 1/2 | |
| India T.T. 31 1/2 | |
| Paris Demand 65 1/2 | |
| New York T.T. 113 | |
| New York Demand 113 1/2 | |
| Hongkong T.T. 70 | |
| Japan T.T. 48 1/2 | |
| Batavia T.T. 21 1/2 | |

Banks Buying Rates

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| London 4 m/a. Cds. 4/11 1/2 | |
| London 4 m/a. Doys. 4/11 1/2 | |
| London 6 m/a. Cds. 4/11 1/2 | |
| London 6 m/a. Doys. 4/11 1/2 | |
| Paris 4 m/a. 67 1/2 | |
| New York 4 m/a. 117 | |

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JULY.

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| £. Tls. 251 @ 4/8 1/2 | \$1 |
| 1 @ 4 1/2 | France 7.16 |
| 1 @ 11 1/2 | Gold \$1 |
| 1 @ 4 1/2 | Yen 2.56 |
| 1 @ 15 | Rupees 3.94 |
| 1 @ 1 | Roubles |
| 1 @ 1.50 | Mex. \$1.50 |

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, June 26 and 27.—Following were the prices realised at the auction this week:

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| Sheet: | Per picul. |
| Smoked Fine Ribbed 69/54 | |
| Smoked Good Ribbed NR | |
| Smoked Fine Plain NR | |
| Smoked Good Plain NR | |
| Unsmoked Fine Ribbed NR | |
| Unsmoked Good Ribbed NR | |
| Unsmoked Fine Plain NR | |
| Unsmoked Good Plain NR | |

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Crepes: | |
| Fine Pale Thin 70/66 | |
| Good Pale Thin 65/53 | |
| Good Pale Blanket NR | |
| Good Brown Blanket 55/44 | |
| Fine Brown 46/31 | |
| Good Brown 46/31 | |
| Good Dark 32/21 | |
| Barky 24/14 | |

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Scrap: | |
| Virgin and Pressed 22 | |
| Loose 19/17 | |
| Sheet: Cupwashing 45/35 | |

Catalogued for:
Sale, pels. 17,962 (about 1,069 tons).
Sold, pels. 5,727 (about 341 tons).

Since our last report the market has been rather dull with only few transactions made. Apparently no new orders from the consuming markets are coming in, and the buying in these days is mostly on account of old orders or otherwise purely speculative business.

Our auction opened yesterday morning with a very poor demand at prices considerably below last week's figures. Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet sold between 67 and 70, and one small lot at 74. Fine Pale Crepe was in less demand and only a few lots changed hands at 57 to 58. The top prices of 87 for Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet and 83 for Fine Pale Crepe show declines on the week of 57 and 58 respectively. Good Ribbed Smoked Sheet met with a fair demand at \$5.6 below last week's prices, while Good Pale Crepe declined 36/7.

Plain Smoked Sheet, Unsmoked Sheet of either description, and Blankets were entirely neglected. Medium and lower Crepes met with a moderate competition at an average decline of 5/6, but buyers were only interested in the best lots, and many parcels had to be withdrawn for want of offers.

The tendency at the continuation of the sale this morning was decidedly weaker. Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet sold between 70 and 87, while only one lot of Fine Pale Crepe was sold at 71. This lot was competed for by two Japanese firms, and as one of the buyers left the auction soon afterwards, this price could not be repeated. All other grades were rather cheaper than yesterday. The last catalogue was altogether withdrawn.

N.B.—After July 1 rubber will be sold at cents per pound instead of dollars per picul.

(Meyer and Measor.)

BLAMES THE PRESS FOR BILLING VERDICT

London Editor Holds Scandal-Mongering Responsible For The Case

CALLS BILLING ONLY A TOOL

A Picturesque Fanatic Exploited By Northcliffe—Judge 'Culpably Weak'

By Robert Donald

Editor of The London Daily Chronicle, London, June 8.—I readily respond to the suggestion that I should explain the true significance, as I see it, of the notorious Billing case, which has temporarily cast a blur on English justice and shocked the moral consciousness of the nation.

Billing is one of the wild men of Parliament, a reckless political fanatic, with an insatiable craving for self-advertisement. He was carried into Parliament as a political newspaper student, but he soon came a cropper, as it was evident he did not know what he was talking about when he came up against men who did know.

Still, he went on undeterred and threw reckless charges against men in responsible positions, more particularly when the object of his attack was not in a position to reply. He frankly admitted at his trial that he had been abusing people for the last two and a half years, and he asked the jury to send him back to continue to carry on the work to which he was devoting himself so wholeheartedly and with such unremitting zeal, and the jury did.

Cabled tit-bits from the evidence given at the trial might suggest to the unwary reader at a distance that half of England was rotten with nameless corruption and treachery. The impression would be totally false, as any good observer could quickly verify for himself on the spot. The trial does, indeed, betoken certain pathological symptoms in our psychology, but they are those which the defense illustrated, not those which it denounced. Briefly, they are of two kinds.

Cases Of War Hysteria

In the case of a few comparatively over-strung people the war strain, including sometimes battle experience or shell shock, has produced a species of quasi-insanity. Men, some of whom formerly had qualities fitting them for responsible positions, have been perked into a condition where their minds run amuck. They suffer from war hysteria, they are a prey to violent and groundless obsessions which they do their utmost to convey to others, and in the excitement of their effort they are apt to leave the most ordinary scruples behind.

Secondly, there is a much larger class of people who in peace time would laugh at such vapours, but in wartime swallow them quite seriously. War, with its hopes and doubts, its silences and censorships and guess-work, is the natural breeding ground for suspicion and credulity.

The Judge 'Culpably Weak'

The rules of evidence in English Criminal Courts usually protect very efficiently the interests of all parties and the public. If neither were protected in the Billing case, it was because these rules were flouted to an extent without a modern parallel. The judge was culpably weak. The defendant, in the excitement of his effort, was the natural breeding ground for suspicion and credulity.

The ostensible issue was a libel, worded so indirectly that it had been the case quoted it, which associated the name of Miss Maud Allan, a well-known, classical dancer, with the practice of unnatural vice. The prisoner, at the very close of the trial in which he had not only "justified" libel but treated Miss Allan in the witness box with the utmost brutality, unreservedly withdrew the charges against her personal character, and the jury apparently considered that this tardy disavowal of the meaning of the words removed all the blame for their having been published.

Such a singular view was only possible because Billing and his associates had succeeded in diverting the jury's attention almost entirely from Miss Allan and the libel, and fixing it on a vast mountain of scandal, composed of sensational charges against half the leading people in English public life. None of these people had anything to do with the case, and they could not be called upon to contradict what was said about them. Some of them, indeed, were dead, but not even the fact that they had been killed in action availed to protect their memory.

Douglas As A Moral Crusader

The purport of this scandal-mongering was to suggest that the higher ranks of English society were saturated with unnatural vice and pro-German treachery and that Billing, Lord Alfred Douglas, and their eccentric and neurotic associates, were a band of moral crusaders who were heroically risking their all in order

to purge away the unclean thing. To any one familiar with the past record of these individuals, the suggestion must appear deliciously absurd, but even without this familiarity a moment's thought might show that such rottenness as was alleged to pervade English society could not possibly do so in fact, for if it did the gigantic effort of organisation of industry and of combat which the manhood and womanhood of England has put forth during nearly four years of war could never have taken place.

Common juries in London have not a very high reputation, but even the common jury would not have listened with credulity to such an array of nonsensical calumnies if the atmosphere which the defendant and his witnesses strove to create had not already been blowing for years through the columns of a section of the press.

Ever since the opening days of the war there has been an unscrupulous campaign carried on in England against men in public position. It is stimulated by a section of the press, and aided and abetted by members of Parliament. There has been continual talk about the hidden or unseen hand exercising an insidious pro-German influence. Charges have been flung about of traitors in high places. Lord Haldane, Mr. Asquith, Lord Grey, and nearly all the leading Liberal statesmen have been subjected to this kind of calumny. The scandal book was invented as an adjunct of the hidden hand. One is just as unreal as the other.

One should not exaggerate the real hold which such senseless and thoughtless propaganda obtains. It impresses most those least worth impressing. Nevertheless, it embodies a genuine danger for democracy, the gradual destruction of all confidence. It is characteristic of the attacks made throughout that as far as possible they are directed either against people who cannot defend themselves, such as Government officials, or to subjects upon which no public reply can be given because the reply would give away a war secret, or perhaps create diplomatic trouble with an ally or neutral. Such subjects are legion in wartime, and mischief-makers deliberately seek them out in order to create cloud castle of calumny and innuendo, which in peace time a single whiff of exposure would speedily sweep away.

It does not need much imagination to see that the action of the press, which deliberately battens on all such wartime opportunities for suspicion, may work widespread mischief even among people so sober and stolid, on the whole, as the British. The atmosphere which made the decision in the Billing case possible was not the creation of a few days' evidence and excitement in court; it was the result of an undermining process which has been at work during the last three years.

Billing A Tool Of The Northcliffe Press

Billing was a picturesque fanatic who was exploited as an element in the campaign. He was the willing tool of the Northcliffe press and its allied agitators. He was first heard of in 1916, when the Northcliffe press boomed him as a candidate for Parliament. Taking advantage of the distraction caused by the Zeppelin raids, he was put forward as a man who knew how to stop the air raids. He ran as a candidate in a London constituency and was supported by The Daily Mirror, organ of Lord Rothermere. Later in the year he conducted a campaign in Wimbledon on behalf of a former Northcliffe newspaper man. He was taken up by another Northcliffe paper and entered Parliament immediately after an air raid as a member for East Herts. The Northcliffe press and certain other papers are chiefly responsible for the appearance of Billing in English public life. Every society has its Billing, but it is not every Billing that has a gramophone press behind him.

For over a year now Billing's stunt has been played out. He has been ignored by his former patrons, Lord Rothermere, when he became Minister for Aid, did not call in his proteges to help him.

The climax has come in this Billing case. The press, without exception, was staggered by the result, and ashamed of the conditions which made the verdict possible, left a healthy reaction has set in. It is seen that the seed sown by the sensation is being reaped in shame. When Billing turned up in the House of Commons after the case he was not cheered, but Asquith was.

The hysterical effervescence which gave superficially such a bad impression of English patriotism and English morals has been swept aside. Below the scum is seen a nation solid, sincere, courageous, determined, and united with its eyes in a great moral purpose to win the war.

LANGKAT OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received: the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijnbouw en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for the week ended July 14, was 323 tons."

Hankow Market

Hankow, July 16, 1918.

Imports.—The Piece Goods market is very quiet and there is no business passing. The market continues firm, but tail prices are rather lower owing to the rise in exchange. Yarns have dropped a few taels, but have closed slightly firmer. Clearances generally are poor.

Exports.—Business at this market still remains stagnant. Small sales of Wood Oil are reported at firm prices. There are a few enquiries in the market for Tallow and some business has resulted. Japanese firms are reported buying beans. Otherwise there is nothing doing.

Finance and Money Market

We have to report another quiet week, with but few bills offering and no demand for remittance. The telegraphs have been working very badly on several days, and on one day no rates were received at all. For Tada T.T. on Shanghai foreign banks are sellers at a little under shipping point. The Chinese market is nominal at 94.5375 with no business passing.

Dollars are steady at 70.65, buyers and 70.25 sellers Chinese market. Native interest: 5 percent. Changsha exchange: 45, and has since declined to 42.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service
London, July 12.—Today's rubber prices were:

Plantation First Latex Crepe:

Spot: 2s. 2 1/2d. Paid.
October to December: 2s. 3 1/4d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.
Previous quotation, London, July 11:
Spot: 2s. 2 1/4d. Paid.
October to December: 2s. 3 1/4d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.

Amusements

Shanghai-Fete Nationale

14th of July, 1918.

The Review of the Allied Troops by the French Consul-General will be screened for 4 nights only

St. George's Gardens ... at 10 p.m.

and
Apollo Theatre at 11 p.m.

ST. GEORGE'S CINEMA

BUBBLING WELL

July 17th

"A CROOKED ROMANCE"

Featuring Gladys Hulette, "Everybody's Favourite," in a clever, brilliant and attractive Five-Part Pathe Gold Rooster Film

Also

Scenic and Comic Films

Commencing at 9.15 p.m.

VERDUN GARDEN

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Every afternoon at 5 p.m.

OPEN AIR CINEMA AND VAUDEVILLE

From 9 to 12 p.m.

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COMPLETE NEW PROGRAM

Showing

The Great Nordic Feature in 3 Parts

"The Resurrection"

featuring the celebrated artist VALEMAR PHILANDER

NEW SCREAMING COMEDIES

Continued Success of

"LEO DE MORENA"

Etoile Francaise

"DARNOL"

Artist Comedienne

"MENDOZA DUO"

Dancers

On Thursday, 18th July

"PENNINGTON'S CHOICE"

Extraordinary Metro Feature in 5 Parts.

ISIS THEATRE

Tonight

Don't Miss

The Two Final Episodes of

"The Great Secret"

entitled

"THE MISSING FINGER"

2 parts

"THE GREAT SECRET"

2 parts

Tonight Showing also

Thrilling and Sensational

Detective Drama in 2 parts

"DR. CAR-EL-HAMA"

or

"THE GREAT JEWELL ROBBERY"

See, on Thursday, 18th July

Who is the

"VOICE OF THE WIRE"

On Monday, 22nd July

CHARLES RICHMAN AND

DOROTHY KELLY

in the

"SECRET KINGDOM"

A Superb Serial of Romantic

Adventures.

Commencing
THURSDAY, JULY 18th

**GREAT STAR ATTRACTION
FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY**

Presents A STIRING RUSSIAN FILM DRAMA IN FOUR PARTS
"MARTYRS FOR THE PEOPLE" In which are introduced both songs and speeches
with A. N. GERMON in the Title Role.

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL VAUDEVILLE COMPANY
ALL THE STARS SHINE ON THURSDAY

MISS ARGELLIA French and Italian Opera Singer.
SMITH & BELLA JACKSON
American Eccentric Singers and Dancers.

APOLLO THEATRE

A. N. GERMON—The Great Russian Actor

He will also present A HUMOROUS KINO-OPERA
"THE LOVER'S COMPETITION" All the parts being undertaken
by the author A. N. GERMON

**DRESS CIRCLE \$2.00, STALLS \$1.00,
BOOKING AT ROBINSONS**

**THERE'LL BE SMILES AND SMILES
AND SMILES AND SMILES NEXT THURSDAY**

Commencing
THURSDAY, JULY 18th

**GREAT STAR ATTRACTION
FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY**

Presents A STIRING RUSSIAN FILM DRAMA IN FOUR PARTS
"MARTYRS FOR THE PEOPLE" In which are introduced both songs and speeches
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THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL VAUDEVILLE COMPANY
ALL THE STARS SHINE ON THURSDAY

MISS ARGELLIA French and Italian Opera Singer.
SMITH & BELLA JACKSON
American Eccentric Singers and Dancers.

LOS YERAR
Les Meilleurs Danseurs Espagnols
Comiques et Clasiques.

GEORGE ROGER
French Eccentric Comedian, Dancer and Musician.

MLLE. RIEUSE French Eccentric Singer and Dancer.

GEORGE ROGER
French Eccentric Comedian, Dancer and Musician.

MLLE. RIEUSE French Eccentric Singer and Dancer.

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(For Liverpool.)

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KANAGAWA MARU 12,500

AMERICAN LINE

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saki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

KATORI MARU 19,000 Capt. I. Noma, July 29
SUWA MARU 21,000 Capt. T. Sekine, Aug. 19

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE

Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.

YAMASHIRO MARU 7,000 Capt. Y. Nakajima, July 19
CHIKUGO MARU 8,000 Capt. K. Saida, July 23
WAFUGAMI MARU 4,500 Capt. N. Tsuruhashi, July 30

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

WAKESHIMA MARU 4,500 Capt. A. Nakamata, July 20
KUMANO MARU 9,500 Capt. S. Saito, July 24
OMI MARU 7,000 Capt. M. Machida, July 27
CHIKUZEN MARU 8,500 Capt. N. Nojiri, July 31

FOR JAPAN

KAWACHI MARU 12,500 Capt. S. Ikawa, July 24

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KAMO MARU 16,000 Capt. R. Shimizu, Aug. 19

FOR HONGKONG

KASIMA MARU 19,000 Sept. 2
KATORI MARU 19,000 Oct. 2

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU 21,000 July 23
FUKUMI MARU 21,000 Aug. 19

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Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Aus-
tralia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

AKI MARU 12,500 Aug. 21
WAGO MARU 14,000 Sept. 18
NIKKO MARU 10,000 Oct. 16

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Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta
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Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (call-
ing at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

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Operating all Lines in South Manchuria and Chosen east
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Travellers and Tourists journeying between Tokyo and Peking
should travel via the South Manchuria Railway, which runs from
Fusan to Mukden and passes through magnificent scenery and fur-
nishes the last link in the new st highway round the world. Only a
short sea passage (about 10 hours), between Shimonoseki and Fusan.
The ordinary daily trains between Fusan and Mukden have sleeping
and dining accommodation.

This line connects at Mukden (the ancient capital of China) with
the Peking-Mukden Line and the main line of the South Manchuria
Railway, which connects the Trans-Siberian Route with the seaboard
at Dairen, where there are several regular steamer services.

Owing to the suspension of the Express Train Service between
Europe and the Orient, with no immediate prospect of its resumption,
all the Express Trains have been discontinued until further notice.

Particulars and guide books free from the International Sleeping
Car Co.'s Offices, Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son's Offices, the Japan
Tourist Bureau Offices, or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

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BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

| STOCK | Quotations Closing |
|---|-----------------------|
| Banks | |
| H. K. and S. B. | \$360 B. |
| Chartered 271 | |
| Russo-Asiatic R. 255 | |
| Marine Insurance | |
| Canton \$337 B. | |
| North China Tls. 125 B. | |
| Union of Canton \$760 B. | |
| Yongtong \$195 B. | |
| Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd. Tls. 23 B. | |
| Fire Insurance | |
| China Fire \$132 B. | |
| Hongkong Fire \$320 B. | |
| Shipping | |
| Indo-China Pref. Tls. 136 | |
| Indo-China Def. 137 1/2, xd. B. | |
| "Shell" Tls. 22 1/2 B. | |
| Shanghai Tug (o) Tls. 28 B. | |
| Shanghai Tug (f) Tls. 28 B. | |
| Mining | |
| Kaiping Tls. 10 B. | |
| Oriental Cons. Tls. 64 | |
| Philippine Tls. 6.50 | |
| Raub \$3 Sa. | |
| Docks | |
| Hongkong Dock \$125 B. | |
| Shanghai Dock Tls. 135 B. | |
| New Eng. Works Tls. 23 1/2 B. | |
| Wharves | |
| Shanghai Wharf Tls. 71 B. | |
| Hongkong Wharf \$88 B. | |
| Lands and Hotels | |
| Anglo French Land Tls. 72 1/2 | |
| China Land Tls. 50 | |
| Shanghai Land Tls. 71 | |
| Wellsford Land Tls. 2 | |
| Shanghai Hotels Ltd. \$12 B. | |
| China Realty (ord) Tls. 50 | |
| China Realty (pref.) Tls. 50 | |
| Cottons Mills | |
| E-wo Tls. 180 | |
| E-wo Pref. Tls. 97 1/2 | |
| Laou-kung-mow Tls. 120 B. | |
| Oriental Tls. 54 B. | |
| Shanghai Cotton Tls. 147 1/2 B. | |
| Kung Yik Tls. 14.70 B. | |
| Tangtsipoo Tls. 8 1/2 B. | |
| Tangtsipoo Pref. Tls. 90 | |
| Industrials | |
| Butler Tile Tls. 23 | |
| China Sugar \$86 B. | |
| Green Island \$7.20 B. | |
| Lingkat Tls. 13 1/2 B. | |
| Major Bros Tls. 5 | |
| Shanghai Sumatra Tls. 45 B. | |
| Stores | |
| Hall and Holts \$13 1/2 B. | |
| Llewellyn \$80 | |
| Lane, Crawford \$34 | |
| Moutrie \$5.10 B. | |
| Watson \$13 1/2 | |
| Rubbers (Local) | |
| Alma Tls. 8 1/2 | |
| Amherst Tls. 0.27 1/2 B. | |
| Anglo-Java Tls. 1 B. | |
| Anglo-Butch Tls. 1 B. | |
| Ayer Tawah Tls. 19 B. | |
| Batu Anam 1913 Tls. 0.60 B. | |
| Bukit Toh Alang Tls. 2 B. | |
| Hute Tls. 0.70 B. | |
| Chemor United Tls. 0.80 B. | |
| Chempedak Tls. 9 | |
| Consolidated Tls. 2.10 | |
| Domimlon Tls. 1.90 B. | |
| Domimlon Tls. 6 B. | |
| Gula Kalumpung Tls. 5 B. | |
| Java Conco dated Tls. 12 B. | |
| Kamunting Tls. 3 1/2 B. | |
| Kapala Tls. 0.50 | |
| Kapayang Tls. 27 | |
| Karan Tls. 11 | |
| Kota Bahroa Tls. 4 1/2 B. | |
| Kroewok Java Tls. 12 B. | |
| Pedang Tls. 11 | |
| Pengkalan Durian Tls. 3.90 xd B. | |
| Pernata Tls. 2 1/2 | |
| Rapah Tls. 92 1/2 | |
| Samagagas Tls. 0.65 B. | |
| Seekee Tls. 6 | |
| Senambu Tls. 0.75 B. | |
| Senawang Tls. 6 1/2 B. | |
| Shanghai Kelang Tls. 0.70 | |
| Shanghai Malay Tls. 7 | |
| Shai Malay-pref. Tls. 10.70 | |
| Shanghai Pahang Tls. 1 B. | |
| Sungai Duri Tls. 1.05 | |
| Sungai Duri Tls. 6 B. | |
| Sua Manggis Tls. 3 1/2 B. | |
| Shai Kalantan Tls. 0.60 B. | |
| Shanghai Seremban Tls. 1 B. | |
| Taliping Tls. 0.80 B. | |
| Tanah Merah Tls. 1 B. | |
| Tebong Tls. 13 B. | |
| Ulobri Tls. 2 1/2 | |
| Ziangbe Tls. 3.90 B. | |
| Miscellaneous | |
| C. I. and E. Lumber Tls. 140 B. | |
| Culty Dairy Tls. 10 1/2 | |
| Shai Elec. and Ash. Tls. 6 B. | |
| Shanghai Trams Tls. 60 B. | |
| Shanghai Gas Tls. 22 1/2 B. | |
| Horse Bazaar Tls. 50 | |
| Shanghai Mercury Tls. 20 | |
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| Shai Waterworks Tls. 165 | |

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.
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Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE.

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yashiro Maru July 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fuzura July 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fubina M. July 19
For U.S. Canada and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru July 19
Per C.P.R. s.s. E. of Japan July 20
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela July 20
From U.S. and Canada:—
Per C.R.P. s.s. Montezuma July 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru July 20
N.B. A duplicate mail will be sent by str. Venezuela on Saturday if so marked; otherwise mail will go by the Empress of Japan, via Vancouver.

Genro Discuss Sending Troops

(Continued From Page 1)

concentrated in the region of Lake Balkhal and Chita.

The political situation in Vladivostok:

The Siberian Provisional Government established at Vladivostok constitutes an integral part of the Government at Tomsk. They are mutually pledged to convolve the Siberian Constituent Assembly, when the country has been cleared of the Bolsheviks and communications restored, to reform the National Army and to co-operate with the Allies. The present position of the Government at Vladivostok is being strengthened and they are supported by the Municipal and Zemstvo organs.

The Demarche issued by General Horvath has complicated the situation. The Siberian Government have denounced General Horvath, co-operation with whom is impossible.

The attitude of the Czech-Slovaks towards the Siberian Government is friendly but neutral, but they will oppose the threatened armed advance of General Horvath on Vladivostok as the outbreak of civil war would jeopardise their operations for relieving the Czech-Slovaks in the interior.

Kiakhta, July 14.—The Czech-Slovaks completely occupied Irkutsk yesterday and also Kultuk station, at the southern extremity of Lake Balkhal. Telegraphic communication beyond the latter place is interrupted. The Bolsheviks are gathering their forces near Verne-Udinsk.

Manchuria Station, July 14.—General Senenoff has taken the offensive and has occupied Sharsun. Stubborn fighting is proceeding between Sharsun and Dauria.

Harbin, July 15.—General Semenov's communique states:

"The enemy attacked our main force which was occupying a position not far from Dauria station. The enemy was driven back and pursued by our cavalry, suffering heavy losses. We have captured many prisoners, horses, saddles, stores and ammunition."

Reliable information states that Derber, the Premier of the Siberian Government formed at Vladivostok, has appealed to the population of Vladivostok requesting their support and denouncing General Horvath as a traitor and his Government as counter-revolutionary. This has caused satisfaction only among the extremists. The sounder elements well understand the accusation is baseless and they consider that this is an endeavor to stir up social opinion against General Horvath in a last desperate attempt by the Government in Vladivostok to assume power.

The somewhat unfriendly attitude assumed by the Czech-Slovaks at first was largely due to the propaganda of the Siberian Government. It is now understood that a final agreement between General Horvath and the Czech-Slovaks may be reached at any time.

Urga, July 15.—An unconfirmed report from Omsk states that the Bolsheviks fled from Moscow to Kazan, seizing funds in the banks and treasures en route.

Former Shanghai Man
Back In Fighting Line

James Rowan, Recovered From
Wounds And Gas, Returns
To France

Former Police Constable James Rowan who was attached to the Wayside Station has returned to the front after three months in hospital according to word received by his friends on the force. Mr. Rowan was wounded last November at Passchendaele and was afterwards gassed and had his feet frozen in the trenches, going to hospital in London. He returned to France with the Canadian Infantry.

Million Dollars Worth
Of Steel And Smokes
In On B.A.T. Ship

Carrying a million dollar cargo for this port, the Justin, of the British American Tobacco Company's fleet, Captain W. F. Eckert, came in yesterday after a record trip from Tacoma. The Justin carried steel for local shipbuilders and cigarettes.

Captain Eckert made the round trip in 58 days, the run across from Tacoma being made in 24 days 16 hours, as against the Justin's best previous crossing of 26 days 12 hours.

TURKEY PROMISES U.S.
TO GIVE EXPLANATION

Is Investigating Sacking Of
American Hospital And
Seizure Of Consulate

Washington, July 13.—The following telegrams received by wireless from San Diego, Cal., dated July 13, have been handed to Reuters Agency by the American Legation:

Washington.—Turkey has informed the United States through the Swedish Foreign Office that the facts of the reported seizure of the American Consulate and the sacking of the American hospital at Tabriz in Persia by Turkish soldiers have not yet been ascertained, but promised to ascertain these at the earliest possible moment.

BETTER ADVERTISING FOR CHINA ADVOCATED

Beginning Of Effort To Raise
Level Urged By Mr. A.
R. Hager

A strong plea for raising the quality of advertising in China was made last evening at a meeting of the newly formed Advertising Club by Mr. A. R. Hager, Far Eastern General Agent for the International Correspondence Schools. Mr. Wu Chih-hwei of the Ministry of Education also spoke at the meeting, held at the Y.M.C.A., giving an interesting discussion on the simplification of the Chinese written language.

"Advertising in China, in some respects, occupies the same position at the present time that it did in America forty years ago," said Mr. Hager. "In some respects it is much more advanced than it was in America at that time, but in many particulars the development of advertising has failed to keep up with the growth of advertising in quantity."

Chinese magazines and newspapers, the speaker said, carry an impressive bulk of advertising but quality has not kept pace with quantity. He laid stress on the necessity for truth in advertising and urged the upbuilding and maintenance of a high standard. Citing instances of the policies found in the high grade publications of the West, the second phase of his talk was devoted to advertising "service" and in this connection he suggested the compilation of geographical reports showing the circulation of publications in China and giving data regarding the extent and character of the communities reached. The drawing up of a blank data form for collecting such information might well be taken up by the Club, he declared and suggested the appointment of a committee of advertisers and publishers to take the matter up and report at a later meeting.

Following the suggestion of Mr. Hager, the club passed a motion for the appointment of a committee of six, consisting of three publishers and advertisers, for the compilation of a data form for collecting information regarding the circulation and classes of advertisements of the various newspapers in China.

Mr. Wu began by saying that it would be difficult to improve the Chinese language through the simplification of the character by lessening the strokes, which some people attempted to do, but it would be a comparatively easy matter by means of phonetics and the systematizing the sounds or dialects.

He told of his experience at a conference held three years ago for the simplification of the Chinese language. He found his solution, he said, by ignoring all the systems in use and adopting the most commonly used sound for each word. Four thousand Chinese words in current use were selected and pronounced by the 22 delegates from the same number of provinces. The sound that was used by more than 12 delegates at the conference was recognized as the universal sound and the dissenting delegates were made to adopt the pronunciation adopted by the majority. Through this means, it was found that 3,800 out of the 4,000 characters were systematized.

Dr. Fong See, vice-president of the club, presided. Both the addresses were translated.

ALMA ESTATES WIN SUIT

The action taken by M. H. Abraham against the Alma Estates, Ltd., for recovery of Tls. 25, advanced on a canceled share certificate, was dismissed, with costs, by Sir Haviland de Sausmarez in the British Supreme Court yesterday.

The case arose from a loan made by the defendant to his brother August 9, 1916, on a certificate for 25 Alma shares. This certificate, the case brought out, was put into circulation fraudulently with others by one Danenburg, a former employee of the company. Traces of cancellation were removed and on presenting the certificate to a clerk of the company the plaintiff had been told that it was all right.

Sir Haviland held that the company was not stopped from denying the regularity of the transaction, or denying the authority of the former servant in his act and inquired why the plaintiff had not sued his brother.

The plaintiff was represented by Mr. H. D. Hodger and the defendants by Mr. D. McNeill.

Family Passports Now Issued By U.S.

Instructions Received To Accept
Blanket Application For Hus-
band, Wife And Children

A new regulation regarding American passports will allow a blanket passport for families. Instructions received at the Consulate yesterday state that henceforth applications for papers may be made for husband, wife and minor children. Formerly a separate application had to be made for husband, wife and each child over nine years of age.

Russian Ship's Crew
Afflicted By Cholera

Six Cases Taken Off Vessel
Arriving In Stockholm
From Petrograd

(Reuters Agency War Service)

Stockholm, July 14.—Six of the crew of a steamer which has arrived from Petrograd were suffering from cholera. One of them has died.

COWBOYS THRILL CAMP DIX

Stage Wild West Show Daily In
Breaking Mules For Army Service

Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J., June 8.—A score of ex-cowboys and "bustlers" at the Camp Dix remount depot face death here daily in the hazardous task of training wild horses and mules for the work "over there." These animals come direct from their native ranges, and after watching the activities of the remount station men in the training corral, the average visitor is likely to decide that he would prefer to take his chances in the front line trench.

Several of the bronco busters already have had an inning at the front and are anxious to get back, but are of more value to America here, and Major G. S. Thomson, commandant of the remount station, has convinced them of that fact. Every shot from a cannon pulled into action by teams they have trained, these ranchers now understand, will carry their personal compliments to the Kaiser.

It takes a wealth of heroism, however, for a man who has been schooled in the theater of adventure, as has Sergeant Jack McAlley, to tie himself down to the tamedness of

camp life, even when it does bring an almost daily battle with wild horses. For McAlley came back into the American Army after a year and a half with a Canadian regiment that suffered heavy losses at the Somme and on other battlefields in France. Prior to the war he served through a Mexican campaign as quartermaster at Madero's headquarters, and back of that there were years on the plains, which won him a reputation as one of the most fearless and accurate lasso twirlers in the Southwest. McAlley was cut out for the dashing, daring parts in the drama of life, and while there would seem to the civilian visitor to be enough of it in his present occupation, the sergeant is eagerly waiting the call to France.

Major Thomson could put on a "Wild West" show that would be a thriller, for a score of his men have been with one or another of the big shows on world tours before the war. Some of the best rope throwers of the old "Buffalo Bill" and "101 Ranch" days are here, and the visitor sees the real thing with none of the dangers eliminated.

Major-General Scott, who spent some of his most strenuous years of army service in the Far West as an Indian fighter, is a frequent visitor, and he has expressed his delight at the personnel of the organization Major Thomson has built up here.

While they are preparing to show what they will do to the Potsdam gang, soldiers in training here will be given an opportunity to tell what they think of the Kaiser and his crowd. The Camp Dix Times, the soldiers' own newspaper, having offered a cash prize for the best paragraph expressing a Yankee fighting man's opinion of the Germans. The description, of course, must be in printable language.

The Shanghai
Chemical
Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

LITHO. High Class OFFSET

Calendars

Post Bills

Labels

Pamphlets

etc. etc.

Ins. Policies

Letter Headings

Bank Cheques

Bills of Exchange

etc. etc.

Printing

Shanghai Press, Ltd.

TEL. N. 2652

33a Haskell Road

The Sparklis Aerated Water Factory, Ltd.

Factory:—No. 76 North Szechuen Road.

We manufacture the following varieties of Aerated waters:—
American Ice Cream Soda Pineapple Lemonade
Orangeade Raspberry Gingerale Sarsaparilla
Cream Lemon Lime Juice and Soda

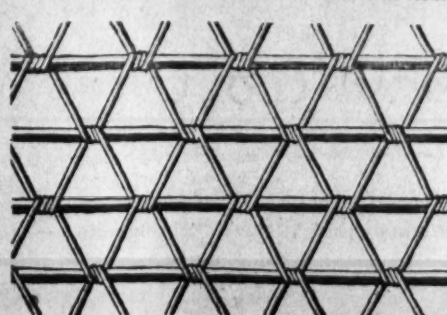
PRICE.....\$0.75 per dozen and
\$0.50 per dozen for Soda water
to which should be added 10% for the cost of the bottles which will be refunded on return of the empties.

The Water used in the Manufacture of our Aerated Waters is sterilized by the latest process "THE ULTRA VIOLET RAYS" which renders it absolutely GERM-FREE.

Order books, etc. on application
THE EASTERN SYNDICATE, General Managers.
Phone Central 3255. 125a Szechuen Road. 17543

TRIANGLE MESH

The Ideal Reinforcement for Roof and Floor Slabs, Culverts, Sewers, Pavements, etc.



New stocks of Black

Triangle Mesh in Rolls

150 feet long, have arrived

8 Different Styles

ESTIMATES PREPARED BY OUR CONCRETE ENGINEERS

Business and Official Notices

Notice To Mariners, No. 662.

China Sea.

Foochow District—Min River.

Kimpai Middle Ground—
Southern Channel.

Buoy Moved.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Red Conical Buoy moored on the northern side of the channel to the southward of the Kimpai Middle Ground, Min River, has been moved owing to a large portion of the shoal having washed away during recent freshets.

From the new position of the Buoy, the headland on the southern side of the Kimpai Pass bears N. 83° E., magnetic, distant 4.12 cables. The characteristics of the Buoy remain unchanged.

By Order of the Inspector General of Customs.

T. J. Eldridge,

Acting Coast Inspector.

THE MARITIME CUSTOMS,

Coast Inspector's Office,

Shanghai, 16th July, 1918.

Commercial Pacific Cable Co.

NOTICE

Our route to America is restored.

J. D. GAINES,

Superintendent.

Shanghai, July 16, 8.20 p.m.

NOTICE

The drawing for the "Briton" Motor Car will take place at the Shanghai Lusitano Club on Thursday, the 18th inst. at 12 noon.

18730

The Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited

SHAREHOLDERS are notified that a Dividend of Five percent (5%) for the half year ending 30th June, 1918, has been declared and Dividend Warrants will be issued on Monday, the 29th day of July, 1918.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th to the 29th day of July, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Shanghai, 12th July, 1918.

18680

SPECIALIST

(can speak English well)

For

Venereal and Surgical Disease.

Man and Woman's Disease.

Skin disease and rheumatism.

Test of blood.

Inject all kind of vaccine.

Serum and 606 (1914).

Charge moderate.

Japanese Dr. K. WATANABE,

A.M., M.D.

21 Haining Road (5th house from

North Szechuen Road)

Tel. North 2279.

17846

We are entrenched 1,400 miles distant from Szechuen, the originating market of the World's finest Bristles and most tant from Shanghai, in the Metropolis highly valued skins.

EXPERTS IN SKINS
AND BRISTLES.

TERMS—Cash in advance.

You pay for samples and

telegrams.

We quote cif Shanghai

prices.

WIDLER & CO.

Chungking, West China.

Born 1915—Still Existing.

TURKISH BATH

and Massage establishment, fat people reduce and benefit your health. We also cure rheumatism, nervousness, sciatica, gout, limbo, neuralgia and alcoholic and nicotine poison.

15 years' experience in U.S.A.

Prof. I. K. SEITO,

Tel. N. 2768. 25 North Szechuen Road.

Peking Union Medical College Premedical School

Announcements for the Academic Year 1918-19.

Curriculum: The Premedical School offers a three year course in the fundamental subjects which are prerequisite to the study of medicine. The curriculum includes courses in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, English, Chinese and German. The work in the second and third years is of the grade required in the first two years of the best American Universities. Students who complete the work of the Premedical School satisfactorily will be admitted to the first year of the Medical School without examination.

Medium of Instruction: All courses except those in Chinese language and literature are conducted in English.

Entrance Requirements: Admission to the Premedical School is by examination. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved Middle School, and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and written.

Advanced Standing: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

Examinations: Examinations for entrance and for advanced standing will be held at Peking, Shanghai and Canton, June 18 to 23, and August 27 to 31, 1918.

Calendar: The first semester opens Tuesday, September 17, 1918, and closes January 31, 1919. The second semester opens February 11, 1919 and closes June 28, 1919.

The work of the Medical School will open in September, 1919.

Applications for admission to the entrance examinations and requests for further information should be addressed to

The Dean of the Premedical School
Peking Union Medical College,
Peking, China.

17597

HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 24 Miller Road. Tel. North 2961.

Dr. T. YAMADA,

(former Assistant at the Imperial

University at Tokyo and

Fukuoka.)

Internal Medicine,

Children's Diseases.

Dr. K. HONMA,

(former Assistant at the Imperial

University at Fukuoka.)

Women's Diseases,

Confinement, Surgery,

Skin Diseases,

Venereal Diseases.

Mme. Tikonovsky

Rumanian Fortune Teller and

Devinatress.

Reception Hours:

10—12 and 2—8

291 Avenue Joffre

18663

We Have Just Received a Shipment

of

AMERICAN COOL-CLOTH

in Wool and Linen Bodies.

This is the ideal cloth for your Summer suits.

All patterns and colors in stock. The first to

reach Shanghai. You will like it.

See Our Samples and Order Now!

HENRY THE TAILOR

14 J Seward Road

BILL SMITH

POETRY

Twinkle, twinkle little star,
We should worry what you
are.
We have gazed
at you at night,
And come home
on a awful sight.



(Afterthought):
Elephant Head
Peppermint is
French but Pure.

ASK BILL!

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants,
Building Contractors—
Engineers' Supplies.

A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI.

Alcohol Fans, Spring Hinges and
Green Wire Cloth.

17997

Dr. James Yukung

Men's Diseases only

Hours: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Y.282 North Szechuen Road

Special rates to men in uniform.

10 ROOMS to let on second floor

of 113-15 Avenue Edouard VII for

offices or living quarters. Apply

Manager, the Oriental Press.

18598

THE CATHAY LACE CO.

19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers
and Exporters of Hand-made
Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Big Stock

of

FILET LACES

for

WHOLESALE

AMERICAN

APPLE CIDER

APPLE CIDER

APPLE CIDER

SWEET

PURE

&

WHOLESALE

For Sale by All Clubs, Hotels

and Stores,

Connell Bros. Company,

Agents, Shanghai and Hongkong.

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1892)

Stocks of

Metals, Hardware and Sundries.

Contractors to

GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, ETC.

EMBOSS YOUR OWN STATIONERY



MONOGRAM
NAME & ADDRESS
STEEL DISC—LAST
A LIFETIME



Roovers Hand Embossers—From \$6 to \$15 Mex.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.



The Stewart

SPEEDOMETER

is the choice of all motorists
who want a speedometer
that they can be sure is
accurate and dependable

For particulars, apply to the Sole Agents.

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MASON & CO.

CONFECTIONERS

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)

Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

Telephone Central 3829

THE VERITAS INSURANCE CO., LTD.

OF BATAVIA

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

Policies issued at lowest current
rates. Claims paid on the spot.

THE KLAUBER TRADING CORPORATION

AGENTS

TEL. CENTRAL 2503.

8-B PEKING ROAD.

Henry the Tailor

J 14 Seward Road

announces that he now has

SEVEN EXPERT CUTTERS

employed in his establishment.

The department is under the supervision of Mr. Cooper,
who is well known to the high class trade of London.

We specialise in English and American styles.

Your patronage is solicited.

HIRE CARS

\$3.00 Per Hour

\$1.00 Minimum

'PHONE 4257

The Hudford Garage

89-91 RUE MONTAUBAN

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be PrepaidReplies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-18 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back,
(with bathrooms and verandah), to
let. Good table.

Telephone North 452.

No. 8 Quinsan Gardens

To let with board comfortable
furnished rooms, with every con-
venience. Excellent cuisine, ac-
commodation for table boarders.
Terms moderate. Apply Mrs.
G. Pollock.

TO LET: Comfortable attic room
with board, in British family.
Terms moderate. 12a Quinsan
Gardens.

18726 J.19.

TO LET: Two very desirable
single well-furnished bedrooms,
bathroom attached. Suitable for
bachelors or married couple. Very
good board and attendance, near
Bund. Terms \$70 each. Apply to
Box 76, THE CHINA PRESS.

18724 J.17.

TO LET: Central, one large,
airy, cool, well-furnished and newly
painted bedroom. Excellent board
and attendance, near Bund. Apply
to Box 75, THE CHINA PRESS.

18724 J.17.

HOUSES TO LET

HOUSE TO LET: 10 Chaou-
foong Road. Small detached house
ready for immediate occupation.
Apply to 10 Yangtzepoo Road.

18727 J.23.

DESIRABLE two roomed unfur-
nished housekeeping flat, for rent.
Cool and modern. Near Bund.
Apply to Box 90, THE CHINA
PRESS.

18700 J.17.

TO LET: No. 6 Wayside Road,
corner residence of five good rooms
near Wayside tram. Rent Tls. 60.
Apply premises for inspection; fur-
ther particulars Hammond, No. 31
Nanking Road.

18574

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

SUITES of office and godowns to
let, in the CHINA PRESS Building
and 17 Museum Road. Apply
to 10 Yangtzepoo Road.

18694 J.19.

GODOWNS TO LET. Two
large ground-floor godowns to let,
on Kiangse Road from August 1.
Apply at THE CHINA PRESS
Office or No. 10 Yangtzepoo Road.

18672 J.17.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED two roomed furnished
housekeeping flat. Apply to Box
80, THE CHINA PRESS.

18682 J.17.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-
siderable experience in legal, con-
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translator work,
undertakes translation in English
and Chinese of agreements, peti-
tions, letters, legal documents, adver-
tisements, and commercial docu-
ments, etc. Please apply to Chang
Nieh-yun, 1 Museum Road, or
P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite
West End Lane.

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 10

APARTMENTS WANTED

BRITISH BACHELOR requires
small furnished room and bathroom
for the month of August only with
full board. Near Bund locality
preferred. Replies to Box No. 103,
THE CHINA PRESS.

18726 J.19.

WANTED shortly by two
bachelors, two furnished bedrooms
with or without board. Hongkew
vicinity. Apply to Box 106, THE
CHINA PRESS.

18731 J.18.

LADY requires furnished room,
including breakfast, in private
family. Neutral preferred. Apply
to Box 99, THE CHINA PRESS.

18716 J.17.

WANTED flat of two rooms and
kitchen, furnished or unfurnished.
Apply to Box 89, THE CHINA
PRESS.

18699 J.20.

WANTED a foreign fashioned
house of 4 or more bedrooms by a
Chinese family. Apply to Box 79,
THE CHINA PRESS.

18677 J.17.

LOST

LOST in Broadway, a lady's
gold wrist watch. Finder will be
rewarded if necessary. Apply to
Box 102, THE CHINA PRESS.

18722 J.19.

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED: By a
general office assistant, at present in
Tientsin, knowledge of shipping,
Import and Export, Fire and
Marine Insurance. Will be dis-
engaged from 1st August. Apply
to Box 94, THE CHINA PRESS.

18712 J.18.

WANTED: Young experienced
Chinese, desires position as trans-
lator, correspondence clerk, office
assistant or typist. Good know-
ledge of English. References.
Moderate salary. Please apply to
Box 85, THE CHINA PRESS.

18690 J.19.

POSITION WANTED by an ex-
perienced young man, with thorough
knowledge of bookkeeping. Good
references. No objection to outport.
Apply to Box 73, THE CHINA
PRESS.

18667 J.17.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE. New desk fans, just
imported, 220 volts A.C. 16"
oscillating. 3 speeds, Tls. 27. 12"
oscillating 3 speeds, Tls. 23. Apply
to Box 104, THE CHINA PRESS.

18728 J.24.

WANTED to buy, two or three-
seater motor car, must be cheap and
in good running order. Apply to
Box 105, THE CHINA PRESS.

18729 J.17.

WANTED: Mauser rifle "Model
1888." Apply to Box 96, THE
CHINA PRESS.

18714 J.18.

WANTED immediately, one 7-
seater, 4 cylinder open Touring
Car, also one 2-seater, 4 or 6
cylinder car. Apply to Box 100,
THE CHINA PRESS.

18717 J.18.

WANTED: Owner of Harley-
Davidson motor-cycle, wishes to
buy a side-car or exchange for twin
cylinder cycle with side-car of the
same make. Apply to Box 95, THE
CHINA PRESS.

18713 J.18.

FOR SALE: Indian light twin
motor cycle, 1917 model. Good
condition. \$300 Mex. See it at
Eastern Garage, Soochow Road.

18687 J.17.